THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 145. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Reception in Boston on Saturday—Speeches of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, Etc.

SERENADE AND SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, June 22.—At about half-past 9 the party took supper, and about the same time preparations were commenced for the serenade, by Gilmore's celebrated band, composed of sixty pieces. The musicians arranged themselves on the sidewalk just under the balcony, and at half-past 10 the music began. An immense crowd was gathered in the streets waiting for expected speeches from Johnson and Seward. The crowd was noisy, but well conducted at the same time. After the performance of a number of airs, Mayor Norcross led the President to the balcony and introduced him to the vast concourse, who cheered loudly. The President addressed the people as follows:—

Fellow-citizens of the State of Massachusetts:—In being introduced to you here to-night, it is for the purpose of informing the crowd that so far as I am concerned there will be no speech on this occasion. It is not my purpose in visiting Massachusetts on this occasion to make speeches. I have come to Massachusetts for two reasons one of which is that it has been a long time a desire on my part to visit the State of Massachusetts, one of the glorious States of this confederacy. (Cheers.) This is one of the reasons why I am here. There is another, it is true, to which I shall not allude on this occasion. In presenting myself here, and in being introduced to you to-night by your distinguished representative, the Mayor, it is for the purpose of informing you that I shall not make a speech or address on this occasion. (Cries on the outskirts of the crowd, "Three cheers for Congress," which were at once given.) The manner, the cordial manner in which I have been received by the people of this State on this occasion will make a deep and lasting impression on my heart, and so long as my heart shall continue to send forth one single kind emotion, just so long will the impression remain indelibly upon it which has now been made by the people of Massachusetts since I have visited this State. Though a stranger to you, and though there has been much said about party and all that, my business here has no reference whatever to party. In paying your respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation it is done, as I understand, irrespective of party. I stand before you to-night as your fellow citizen, and, as I have just remarked, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the manner in which I have been received as a citizen of the United States, and as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, is peculiarly gratifying to me, and I think will not detract from your reputation or character. I must say, though, after being introduced, that I am proud to have it in my power to declare on this occasion, notwithstanding we have been divided and severed in twain as it were, that the bow of peace is set in the cloud, and that the day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire. The day is coming when a returning sense of justice, when a redeeming spirit will restore this people and make them again united, and feel as brothers. (Cheers.) I feel that the time is coming when we can utter and proclaim that great sentiment that the world is our home, and every honest man our brother. (Cheers.) Then, my countrymen, in conclusion, and bidding you good-bye here to-night, let me tender to you, and when I do so I do it in the utmost sincerity, let me tender to you my sincere thanks for the demonstration which you have made, and for the cordial feeling you have manifested in receiving me in your midst, and in retiring from you to-night let me bid you good-bye, and tender you my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and kind manner in which you have received me on this occasion. Then good-bye, and take with you the best blessings of Heaven upon your heads. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

As soon as the President had retired, loud calls were made Mr. Seward, and after a brief delay, the Secretary of State appeared at the window. He was received with great applause, mingled with a few hisses; and as soon as order was restored, spoke as follows.—

Citizens of Boston and People of the State of Massachusetts, (Cries of "Louder"):—You have asked me to speak louder. Excuse me for saying that for two years past I have had an impediment in my speech. I cannot speak louder, and if you are not content with what can be said with a jaw honestly broken, I must ask you to call some other speaker in my place. But with such poor speeches as I can utter, I come before you with pleasure to acknowledge the gratification of pride, of patriotism, and ambition that I have experienced to-day in many expressions and marks of kindness which have met me on all sides as I came through the State of Massachusetts. It is a pleasant thing to see that after the convulsions of a civil war, and after the almost equally terrific convulsion of a returning peace, that there is so much charity expended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had upon him responsibilities from which, if he had been able to foresee them, his every thought would have dictated that he should seek to escape from them. (Three cheers for General Sheridan were given at this point.) I am here with the President of the United States in Massachusetts. I must be allowed to express to you the satisfaction which I enjoy in the reception which you have extended to him. I was with him a fortnight ago in his native State of North Carolina. (Cries of "three cheers for North Carolina!") You may well give three cheers for the State of North Carolina. She was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the Revolution against Great Britain. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the State of the eleven who seceded who went last most reluctantly out of the Union. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first of the eleven who seceded to come back again to the family fireside of the Union; and to-day nothing is wanting for her to resume her ancient, honorable, and most patriotic position in the family of the republic but the consent of the people of Massachusetts. Now, I know that all that is coming about—is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility, of health and of vigor; and I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts. I have seen in New York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent—not merely these thirty-six States, but this whole continent—should be, sooner or later, within the magic circle of the American Union. (Loud cheers.) The people in North Carolina and Georgia may try to get out as much as they please, and you here in Massachusetts may try to keep them out as much as you please; God and nature have decided against both, and you are to live together as brothers, in unity and harmony. Now, I told you that I was peculiarly gratified with the reception that you gave the President of the United States to-day. Now let us say one word for your serious reflection on that subject. Almighty God has revealed to men or allowed them to conceive of no safe or permanent Government in which there shall not be one executive head. That head must exist in the Government, whether it is a king, or an emperor, or a president. There are but two ways in which an executive head can be procured for a nation—one is by birth hereditary and the other is by election—(three cheers for our President by election)—but nations have been unwilling to submit to a king or an emperor, and therefore, before he is born the sword is prepared which is to be put into his hands with which he shall be able to compel their consent during his natural life. On the other hand, a republic elects a president, and they take security against his abuse or tyrannical exercise of power by stipulating that he shall be President for but four years; and having made that stipulation they agree that he shall have no sword in his hand to keep him in the possession of the power they have intrusted to him, but that they by their own consent will acquiesce and sustain him for the period of four years, and no longer, when they can turn him out and put in a successor that they elect. Now, if you are going to have a President, as a President is a necessity, and for four years, how are you to get him? You are to agree that the majority of the people or the States shall elect him. There is no other way but that you must acquiesce in it during the term of and that the minority concur in the choice that the majority has made for four years and no longer. Only adhere to that one simple principle, and this republic will last forever. This republic can never perish if you have a President that the people themselves, without the employment of military force, will sustain for four years at a time, and no longer. But what have we seen? We have seen this republic on the very brink of death and dissolution. And why? Because ten States of this Union refused to submit to the President that was chosen by the majority of the other States; six years ago, and what did you do? You compelled them to submit; you compelled them to acquiesce. Now you have another President for four years, and two of those years are gone. (Good, good.) When those other two years have gone the majority will then elect another President. Do you not expect that the minority, who vote against that new President, will acquiesce in his holding the executive power for the four years for which he is to be elected? Why? Because the minority must acquiesce or your nation is to be abandoned to ruin for secession. Then all there is is just this. We have just got to learn one simple habit—that of acquiescing in the choice that we ourselves make of our President for four years, and then, at the expiration of that time, improving upon the last choice by making as much better one as we have the success and wisdom to do. There is the solution of all our troubles. It is all in that. The South has been taught that it must submit to the President when he is chosen by the North, and the North must show that it will submit to the President that they choose or is chosen for them by the majority of the American people. Give me only this one assurance, that there shall never be an unlawful resistance to an armed force to the President bearing the authority of the United States, and give me then fifty, forty, or thirty more years of life, and I will engage to give you the possession of the American continent, and the control of the entire world. (Cheers.) Deny me that simple thing of the acquiescence of the people in their own choice, and I will not pledge you the continuance, the existence of this Union through half the period which we have carried it through, with the cost and sacrifices of the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. The moral of my subject is loyalty and patriotism, devotion to your Constitution and laws, and whatever is wrong in the laws, or in the customs, or the habits of society, trust to their correction through your schools, your churches, your political assemblies, but never suffer an enemy to raise his hand against the nationality or the Union of the United States. (Loud cheers.)

After Secretary Seward's speech, there were loud calls for General Banks, but he positively refused to respond, and shortly after an announcement was made that there would be no more speeches. The crowd then slowly dispersed, and the band also departed. The President then went to his private rooms.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CANDIAN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ACCEPTED BY THE SULTAN—THE COMMISSIONERS TO ASSEMBLE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

BERLIN, June 22.—It is asserted in political circles here that the Government of the Sublime Porte has accepted the collective proposal made by Prussia, France, Russia and Italy for a joint commission of investigation into the situation of affairs in Candia.

The Commission, to be appointed by the Christian Great Powers and the Sultan, will assemble in Constantinople.

A WAR ASPECT.

FRANCE PURCHASING HORSES IN HUNGARY.

BERLIN, June 22.—Persons just arrived in this city from Hungary report that the Emperor Napoleon continues to purchase horses for the use of the French army on a large scale in that country.

PRUSSIA.

COUNT BISMARK RECRUITING HIS HEALTH—THE QUEEN GOING TO ENGLAND.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Prime Minister, Count Bismark, has left the city and gone on a visit, said to be undertaken for the recruitment of his health, into Pomerania.

The Queen of Prussia leaves on a visit to Queen Victoria, and will be in Windsor Castle next Tuesday.

HUNGARY.

LEGISLATIVE INTERPELLATIONS TO THE CABINET.

PESTH, June 22.—In the lower House of the Legislative Diet M. Berrath, a member of the party of the "Left," demanded to know when the Government would bring in, or would they bring in, measures in the shape of bills for the emancipation of the Jews, the exposition of the civil polity of the country as regards other political and religious disabilities, the reorganization of the military system, about the concordat with Rome, and a reform of the navigation laws.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

NAPOLEON'S REPLY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, June 23.—The Emperor Napoleon has forwarded an autograph letter to Marshal Vaillant, requesting him to transmit the thanks of his Majesty to the Superior Council of the Paris Exhibition for the address of congratulation forwarded to him by that body with reference to the sad occurrence of the 6th instant, and his happy escape during the attempt made on the life of the Czar.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND PRUSSIA AT PRAYERS.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 12.

The Emperor and Empress were present on Sunday, a little before ten, at a solemn mass in the chapel of the Tuileries, the Archbishop of Paris officiating. The attendance was unusually large.

The Emperor of Russia, the Grand Dukes, and the persons of their suites went to the Greek Church, Rue de la Croix, at 11, and were received by the Archimandrite with the usual ceremonial. The church was crowded, and the persons outside loudly cheered his Majesty.

On his side, the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Prince Royal, attended Divine service in the German Lutheran Church des Billettes, in the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville.

IN THE BALLROOM.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 12.

In answer to several letters, we have to state that at the ball of the Hotel de Ville the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia occupied the two central seats, the Emperor Napoleon being at the right of the Russian monarch, and the Empress at the left of his Majesty of Prussia. The other Princes and Princesses were placed according to their rank. The ambassadors were at the right and the ladies of their families on the left.

The quadrille of honor was thus composed:—

I.

The Cezarewitch, Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg.
Princess Louis of Hesse. Grand Duke Vladimir.

II.

Duke of Leuchtenberg, Duchess de Mouchy.
Princess Augusta Bonaparte. Prince Louis of Hesse.

III.

Prince Frederic of Hesse, Mlle. Rouher.
La Marechale Canrobert. Prince of Saxe Weimar.

IV.

Prince of Mecklenburg, Mlle. Vuitry.
Mme. Fleury. Prince Joachim Murat.

V.

Prince Achille Murat, Mlle. de Budberg.
Mlle. Louis Barrot. Viscount Pernety.

The supper table formed a large square, and in the centre was placed the principal piece of the magnificent surtout belonging to the city, the secondary parts being disposed towards the four corners.

Covers were laid for eighty persons.

FETE AT THE TUILERIES.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 12.

A splendid *fete*, for which great preparations had been made, was given last night in the Tuileries, in honor of the sovereigns. The invitations were limited in number, only amounting to about eight hundred. A communication had been made between the saloons of the chateau and the reserved gardens by means of an immense staircase, similar to that in the Palace of Fontainebleau, and the whole scene was illuminated by garlands of gas and electric lights of all colors, producing the most brilliant effect. All the trees were hung with luminous globes, and a gigantic sun of gas was placed in the Grand avenue.

The old theatre of the Tuileries, which was never used, had been transformed into an immense festive hall adorned with natural flowers, and there a splendid supper was laid out for four hundred persons, while another was served in the Galerie de Diane, the end of which had been fitted up as a conservatory filled with the choicest exotic plants. An immense crowd thronged the neighborhood the whole evening to witness the illuminations in the gardens.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

From the Corriere Mercantile, of Genoa, June 9.

The King of Portugal will, it is said, embark at Liscon on the 11th, and will arrive here about the 17th. He will then proceed to join Queen Maria Pia at Turin. Their Majesties will then set out for Florence and will afterwards visit France. A Portuguese squadron, consisting of the corvettes Baldomero Diaz, Estafania, and Duca de Terceira will escort the king from Lisbon.

A letter from the Portuguese capital states that the King will land at Bordeaux and then proceed by land.

THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT.

THE LUCKY EQUERRY—SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

The following particulars relative to M. Raimbaud, the Emperor Napoleon's equerry, who acted so promptly in protecting the Czar and Emperor of France during the attempt of the assassin on the former, are given by the *Journal de Rouen*:—

M. Firmin Raimbaud, whose name has suddenly acquired a great popularity, belongs to a family half French and half Belgian. His father, who was born at Arras, and had a considerable interest in one of the coal companies of the Pas-de-Calais, died a few years ago, leaving three children and a fortune estimated at twenty millions of francs. His widow is still alive, and inhabits a hotel in the Rue de Ponthieu at Paris, having a large garden leading into the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

The residence of M. Firmin Raimbaud is opposite that of his mother. He and his sister are both married. He himself, seven or eight years ago, espoused Mad'lle Mocquard, daughter of the late Secretary of the Emperor, and on the death of the father-in-law, his Majesty, in gratitude for the services rendered by the latter, thought it right to attach the son-in-law to his household in quality of equerry.

The third member of the family, a son aged about thirty, was once a member of the Polytechnic School, and left it to enter the Corps des Mines as an engineer, which position he was obliged to relinquish from bad health. He afterwards became director of several financial and manufacturing companies, in which his brother also had an interest. The Raimbaud family are proprietors of the coal establishment of Le Grand Hornu, one of the richest in Belgium.

—Dr. Holmes says that easy-crying widows take new husbands soonest; there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

THE FASHIONS.

Perplexing Whirl of Royalty and Fashion—How the Ladies Dressed to Receive the Czar—Eugenie's Costume at the Tuileries—The Duchess de Mouchy's Hat—The Russian Family in the Elysee—Brilliant Scene from the Tuileries to Longchamps—The New "Sulphur" Color Hats, Diamonds, Skirts, Sashes, and Chignons—The Bismark.

PARIS, June 6, 1867.—My letter must this week look very much like a journal; for without a little method your readers would certainly get confused in the whirl of fashion it is my duty to describe. People who have had a lace mania in their youth are fatally bent on making use of all the odd yards lying by, and perplex one with voluminous queries as to what these yards of expensive drapery can be made into. There is no possible way of employing lace flounces now, unless on ball robes. Shawls are out of fashion, except when worn like scarfs; mantillas are antiquated, unless a l'Espagnole, that is, over the head and shoulders. But all old styles will be new some day, and what we do not want now will come in for our grandchildren.

I do not suppose the longest life could embrace more striking events than those of the latter days in Paris. Ever since the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, every Frenchman has been sightseeing, and every French woman has been seen. The whole nation is out, and the nation's servants are following the example of their masters.

The first grand show was on Saturday last, when the capital was hung with flags and armorial bearings. Every street through which Alexander II and his sons were to pass with the imperial cortege was lined with a moving tide of curious human beings. These were nine state carriages, preceded by a detachment of the body guard and lancers on horseback. Alexander II presented his two sons to the Emperor of France immediately on arriving They wore the order of the *Legion d'Honneur*.

The Duchess of Mouchy was in mauve and white on the balcony of the Hotel de Canterbury, in the Rue de la Paix, with many other distinguished princesses and some members of the English aristocracy.

I noticed the Duchess' bonnet because it was very extraordinary. It was jonquil color, and the front was a diadem of mauve ostrich feathers. It was tied on under the chin with tulle, and over the chignon behind with a jonquil bow somewhat large.

Every window was occupied by ladies in full dress, some in white muslin, with colored belts and long sash ends. All had bouquets, which would probably have been thrown before the Emperors if they had entered Paris in open carriages, but they were very much shut in, and etiquette had enforced that poor Alexander II should be the first closed up in the heat of a scorching sun.

The Empress Eugenie, followed by her ladies, met the new comers at the foot of the grand staircase at the Tuileries.

She wore a blue robe covered with white lace, and a lace train.

Introductions and presentations lasted half an hour, when the Emperor accompanied Alexander II and his sons to the Elysee Napoleon, which was fitted up for their reception. It may be remembered that the Bonapartes and Bourbons have inhabited this palace in preference to the Tuileries, and the Emperor fully intends living there himself after the Exposition. All the finest tapestry sent up for the Champ de Mars has been employed for decorations here.

It is almost impossible to describe the beauty of the furniture, and the value of the different paintings from old and modern masters is said to be wonderful. One of the curtains from the Gobelins represents the Judgment of Paris, after Raphael. The Counsel room is in Louis XV style, all gilt, green silk, and mosaic. All round there are the portraits of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. The private oratory or chapel is full of carved marble and mosaic.

In one of Napoleon's own suite of rooms are preserved all the books used by Queen Hortense and Napoleon I. Near this is the famous "silver saloon," in which everything is made of silver. This is where Bonaparte signed his abdication in 1814.

The Emperor of Russia will occupy all the ground floor; his eldest son the Empress' suit, which is very lovely (all Louis XVI style), and the younger son, Prince Valdimir, will inhabit the little Imperial Prince's apartments; they are all grey and blue.

When the present occupants have left, the Elysee will be occupied successively by the Emperor and Empress of Austria, then by the Sultan, very probably by the Pope, and, in fact, by all the expected visitors in turn.

On Sunday the races again drew all Paris together, and there being no room for the immense crowds, even in the Bois de Boulogne, they formed a continuous chain from the Tuileries to Longchamps. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Manjicks, Cossacks, jockeys, riders, drivers, Victorias, cars of every kind, stars, orders, ribbons, flags, liveries, thoroughbreds, gamblers, and ladies of every class in variety. All were jumbled together, each striving onwards according to the different instincts given to each. The *noblesse* had to compete for room with the lowest butcher's conveyance. The Emperors and Princes alone had outriders to clear a passage. Now and then an open barouche with six horses got ahead, but had then to square and draw up by the side of another no less well-appointed vehicle. "First come first served."

I do not enumerate the names of all the distinguished celebrities, but the Duchesse de Mouchy was in light blue and Alencon lace, M'me de Karsakoff in pearl grey and cerise. Waves of white muslin filled caleches with vaporous folds. White tulle bonnets and ruddy glowing berries, with wreaths of foliage, encircled every brow.

Large colored silk sashes are the principal ornament on white robes. Jewels were all of plain gold. The ear-rings are very large.

Circles of gold were worn round our new high, flat chignons.

Overskirts were very flat and underskirts had plisse flounces. Whenever stripes were adopted the underskirt was made of the same shade as the colored stripe on white ground.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Prussia, and both the Emperors were in the imperial stand, and an incident worth mentioning is that M. Theirs happening to pass, and the King of the Belgians having asked him to walk up, the Emperor of Russia, on hearing who the little man in spectacles was, got up and shook hands with him most cordially. If this is not very significant, there is no faith in politics.

On Monday the Emperor of Russia gave an entertainment at the Russian embassy to seventy Russian ladies and one hundred Russian noblemen. The Grand Duchess Marie wore an orange colored robe; her daughter was in white and cerise.

M'me de Karsakoff was in sulphur, a new yellow, which is neither jonquil nor maize. Her hair was in long plaits. All the other remarkable princesses, whose names end in *ski*, and *skoff*, and *ska*, were in white satin, and one of them, who the preceding day was at the races in a splendid turnout, with orange livery jockeys and jet black horses, was much complimented on her splendid set of pearls and diamonds.

But if all this is very splendid, what is to be said of the gala performance at the opera? It began around the building, for the illuminations were dazzling. Inside, from the top to the bottom of the house, nothing but brilliants, uniforms, diadems, and shoulders. Mme. Sass did her best in the *Africaine*; but all eyes were for the imperial box, in the centre of which were the Emperor, the Empress, and all the future sovereigns of Europe, right and left and behind. At 10 o'clock the *cortege* entered, and the Russian Hymn was sung, while all stood.

The Empress of France was in white and red, with all the throne diamonds on her bodice, temples, and neck.

The Princess of Prussia was in white.

The foreign princes wore the orders of the Legion of Honor. Every tier was filled with all the dukes, counts and countesses known. The best places cost eighteen hundred francs—the same which two days before were to be let for thirty. The Opera House was surrounded by crowds ever since 5 o'clock in the morning.

The next great event is the arrival of the King of Prussia and his suite. No wonder Bismarks are so fashionable. I noticed that the Emperor saluted him coldly on meeting; if it were not so hot I should not object giving him a cold shoulder—not for political reasons, but because I think all Bismarks very ugly.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BOSTON TO-DAY

The Great Masonic Jubilee.

Dedication of the New Temple

President Johnson Present.

An Imposing Procession.

Very Interesting Proceedings.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, June 24.—The streets of Boston present a brilliant appearance to-day, the occasion being the dedication of the new and magnificent Masonic temple, situated at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. It is calculated that 30,000 strangers are in the city, a large number of whom are members of the Masonic fraternity from different parts of the country.

The Procession.

The dedication this morning, and subsequent Masonic procession through the principal streets, constituted the most imposing display of the kind ever seen in this country, or in Europe. As early as 7 o'clock the streets displayed unusual life, and by 10 the throng gathered on the streets through which the procession was to pass was so great that locomotion was almost impossible. Flags and bunting were thrown to the breeze in every direction, and in different parts of the city elegant devices in honor of the occasion were erected.

An Arch of Welcome.

On Franklin street a magnificent arch was erected, which stretched entirely across the street, and contained the motto, "The Merchants of Boston welcome the Masonic fraternity."

The Newspapers.

The different newspaper offices are appropriately decorated. The Boston *Journal* office on Washington street is very tastefully hung with red, white, and blue, and displays also a marble bust of Franklin, under which is the motto, "Our Fellow Craftsman."

The President Among the Masons.

About 9 o'clock a Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons proceeded in carriages to the Tremont House, and escorted Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the Free Masons' Hall, in Summer street, where his Excellency was informally received by the officers of the Grand Lodge. About half-past 9 o'clock the Boston Encampment of Knights Templar marched from their armory in the new Masonic Temple to Free Masons' Hall, where they received the Grand Lodge and President Johnson, and escorted them to the new Temple.

The Dedication Ceremonies.

After some informal ceremonies the Grand Lodge was opened, and the dedicatory services took place, M. W. Grand Master C. C. Dame officiating. During the progress of the dedication the procession to receive the Grand Lodge formed on the Common, and the scene that this historic ground presented defies description. Nothing like it was ever seen in Boston.

The procession commenced moving about noon, and the President accompanied it throughout the entire route. It is now moving, and extends many miles in length. Many of the banners are remarkably splendid, and the regalia, particularly that of the Knights Templar, is exceedingly rich and costly.

The Philadelphia Delegation.

The Philadelphia delegation is headed by Hon. Richard Vaux. This body makes a respectable appearance, and reflects credit on the Quaker City.

A Feature.

A feature of the procession is the superior class of men in line. Every participator not in Knight Templar uniform is dressed in a full black suit, and white gloves and white apron.

The People and Mr. Johnson.

The President is well received by the street throng, as the carriage containing him, which is drawn by four horses, makes its appearance. The ceremonies will be concluded with an oration at Boston Music Hall by the Rev. Wm. S. Studley, Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

An Ancient Bible.

An interesting feature connected with the dedication of the new hall consists in the fact that the same Bible was used on which Washington was sworn in as President of the United States.

Another Reception.

On to-morrow, at 9¼ o'clock, the President will be received at the State House by the Governor. From the State House the President and party will proceed to Bunker Hill, where they will be received by Hon. G. Washington Warren, and from thence the Navy Yard will be visited. From the Navy Yard the party will embark on a steam-tug and proceed to the School Ship, upon which an excursion in the harbor will be made under the auspices of the City Government, and which will conclude the programme for the day.

Future Movements.

On Wednesday morning the President will leave for Hartford, Conn., via Springfield, to accept the hospitalities unanimously tendered by the Legislature, now in session.

Strange Entertainment.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, Copperhead, entertained Hon. Schuyler Colfax, radical, at his Clifton residence, the Bowler mansion, on Saturday evening. Among the guests present were Hon. R. B. Hayes, radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Colonel Jones, Copperhead, of Newport, Kentucky.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The yellow fever has appeared in this city.

The accident on the Jackson Railroad yesterday detained the train nine hours. No casualty is reported.

A severe storm of wind and rain visited this vicinity last night, and continued until this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 24—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie Railroad, 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—Noon.—Cotton is tending downwards. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅛@11¼d.; and middling Orleans, 11½d.

Corn is quoted at 39s. Whale Oil, £39 per ton. The market is nominal, there being no stock on hand. Other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, June 24—Noon.—Petroleum, 39f. per barrel.

Horrible Suicide in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23.—One of the most horrible suicides ever heard of was committed in this city on Saturday morning. A widow named Maria Gilmore, who lived alone, took a single blade knife, cut a frightful gash in her abdomen, and completely tore out her bowels, which were found detached from her body in a pail of water beside her. The floor was covered with a great pool of blood, and on the table was a whetstone with which she had sharpened the knife before beginning her "harikari." Strange as it may seem, she lived an hour and a half after being disembowelled, dying at 9 o'clock. During that time she was attended by the priest, and made her will, bequeathing a considerable property. The cause of the suicide is supposed to have been insanity. Mrs. Gilmore's age was 65.

The Paris Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is learned that the Department of State has information from Commissioner Beckwith that of the five hundred and twenty-four United States exhibitors at Paris, there have been awards in favor of two hundred and sixty-two. Among them four have been awarded grand prizes; seventeen gold; sixty-two silver; and one hundred and three bronze medals. Seventy-nine exhibitors were honorably mentioned.

Michigan Central Railroad Meeting.

DETROIT, June 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad was held at the office in this city to-day. The following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—J. N. Forbes, R. B. Forbes, Hon. Erastus Corning, Nathaniel Thayer, Sidney Bartlett, Moses Taylor, George E. Tallmadge, Edward Jones, and James F. Joy.

Accident on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Telegrams received state that the mail train due here at two o'clock this afternoon ran off the track between Camden and Amite. An engine has been sent to its assistance. No particulars are given.

Arrival of the Palmyra.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived, steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The Gallagher-Elliott prize fight is off, Gallagher paying $150 forfeit.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 90¾; Reading, 107⅜; Canton, 45; Erie, 60¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅜; Michigan Central, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 71¾; New York Central, 102⅞; Illinois Central, 120⅛; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Hudson River, 105⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅞; do. 1864, 107; do. 1865, 107⅜; new issue, 109⅞; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, 106¾. Sterling unchanged. Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 138¼.

ITALIAN FINANCES.—The proposal of the new Italian Finance Minister to raise the land tax from 139,000,000 to 200,000,000 has produced great alarm in the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont. Several of the landowners in these provinces have already been compelled, in consequence of the pressure of this tax, to sell their estates at a great loss, and it is expected that a further rise will bring the agriculture of Northern Italy to a complete standstill. The corn imported from France and the East is already lower in price than that produced at home, and the tax on a square kilometre of land in Italy, where the development of agriculture is hampered by want of capital and brigandage, is 540 francs, while in France, which has no such difficulties to contend with, it is only 370 francs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, June 24, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 100⅜, a slight advance. 112⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106 for June and August 7·30s; 110¼ for '62 5-20s; 107 for '64 5-20s; 107 for '65 5-20s; and 109⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99⅞.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 132⅜, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅛@52⅜, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27⅛, a slight advance; 53⅞ was bid for Reading; 58 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 58½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12¼ for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 104 was bid for Seventh National; 159½ for Philadelphia; 138 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 48 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 92 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 47 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 56 for Morris Canal; 17¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138⅛; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138¼.

—The London *Times* has the following in its city article of June 1st, in reference to the recent rise in the British funds:—

"The month of May, in contrast to the same deplorable period of 1866, has witnessed a total advance of exactly five per cent. in the English funds—a circumstance rarely paralleled. The market this morning opened amid general excitement, all persons being anxious to buy, and, notwithstanding the improvement of one-half established yesterday, the first transactions in consols were at a fresh rise of the same amount. The eagerness to purchase continued throughout the day, and as the holders of securities, English or foreign, of every kind which are believed to have any sound foundation, are now no longer disposed to sacrifice their property in vague alarm, each transaction is followed by a fresh upward movement. Before the close of business a further rise of three-fourths was consequently established in consols, making a total of one and one-fourth per cent. on the buoyant pieces of last evening, while in foreign stocks, especially those of nations in good repute, there has been an equally great change, owing to the room for rebound presented after an almost uninterrupted course of depression during the past one or two years. The general animation was stimulated, moreover, by the encouraging reports published from experienced observers regarding the prospects of the growing crops, and also by the announcement of another increase of above half a million sterling in the bullion of the Bank of France, and of a reduction in the rate of discount of that establishment to two and a half per cent. The belief that the satisfaction manifested throughout Europe at the preservation of peace and the consequent symptoms of a revival of general prosperity will tend to convince all the great powers that the time is past *when wars for aggrandizement were the means for insuring the popularity and safety of dynasties*, likewise has a palpable influence in promoting the extraordinary rally now in progress. Consols for delivery were first quoted 95@⅛, and they left off at 95⅛@96 for delivery, and 94⅞@95 ex-dividend for the new account on the 10th of July. The rapid course of prices during the last few days has led to the announcement in the Stock Exchange *of the failure of four adverse operators.*"

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 U S 10-40s.cp....100⅛	17 sh Cam & Am....132¾
$400 do....100⅜	6 sh Penna R.... 52½
$1000 Pa 6s. 3 ser. ac. int. 102¾	100 sh Cata Pf.... 27⅛
$1000 C & Am m 6s,'89. 86	100 do.... 27¾
$2000 City 6s, N. c&p.... 99⅞	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112¾; do. 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1864, 106⅝@107⅛; do., 1865, 107@107⅛; do., 1865, new, 109⅞@110; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@100⅛; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106⅛; do., June, 106@106⅛; do., July, 106@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅜@116⅝; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅛@115; Gold, 138@138⅛. Silver, 131⅛@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1864, 106⅝@107⅛; do., 1865, 107@107⅛; do. new, 109⅞@110; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@100⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106⅛@106⅜; 3d series, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 24.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices are weak. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@9·75 for extras, $9·75@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $6 90. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is at a stand, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2@2 40, and California at $2·70@2·75. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·45 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania; Corn is in better request and higher. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow in store and from the cars at $1 06@1·08, and 500 Western do at $1·08. Oats remain without change. Sales of 6000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80 cents.

No improvement to notice in either Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $42 per ton.

Whisky—Holders ask 30 cents ℔ gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 24.—The Cattle Market was more active this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. 1250 head arrived and sold at from 18@19c. for extra, 14@17c. for fair to good, and 10@13c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

73 head Owen Smith, Western, 16@18.
71 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@10, gross.
40 " P. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
80 " P. Hathaway, Western, 9@10, gross.
70 " James Kirk, Western, 16@18.
120 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
28 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 9@10.
20 " E. McFillen, Western, 10@10¼, gross.
106 " Martin Fuller & Co., Wes'n, 8¾@10¼, gs.
108 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 9@10.
40 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 15@17, gross.
25 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@9, gross.
40 " L. Frank, Western, 15@17.
81 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 16@18.
60 " Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 16@17.
35 " J. Clemson, Western, 8@9½, gross.
40 " Chandler & Alexander, Western, 8½@9¾, gross.

Cows dull and lower; 200 head sold at $40@60 for springers, and $45@65 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and lower; 6000 head sold at 6@6½c. ℔ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull, and rather lower, 3300 head sold at the different yards at from $8@9·50 ℔ 100 pounds net, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............JUNE 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........75|11 A. M..........80|2 P. M..........83

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque John Matheus, Loughlin, St. Jago de Cuba, G. W. Bernadou.
Brig Anna, Morrow, St. Thomas, J. S. & E. L. Perot.
Schr S. A. Bruin, Mershon, Wilmington, N. C., Rothermel & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, Saco, Dovey & Son.
Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, Saco, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr M. Spicer, Paul, Baltimore, I. R. Phillips.
Schr J. Gorham, Lloyd, Breakwater, Verree & Mitchell.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig L. Garrow, Ryder, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr C. Fantauzzi, Parratt, 21 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, 17 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Charm, Studley, 6 days from Portland, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Geo. Dearing, Willard, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr J. Parker, Kelly, 4 days from Harwichport, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, 8 days from Saco, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, put into Gibraltar 10th inst., leaky, and with other damages. The surveyors recommended her to discharge part of her cargo.
Barque Orpheus, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., off Georges.
Barque Danish Princess, Baker, hence, at Queenstown 10th inst.
Barque Victoria, Knudson, hence, at London 7th instant.
Barque Homersund, Neilson, hence, at Antwerp 9th instant.
Barque Ella Adele, Alexander, hence, at Aspinwall 7th inst.
Brig Eolo, Colitzi, hence, at Belfast 10th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leaman, hence, at Cienfuegos 12th inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 15th inst.
Schrs W. G. Dearborn, Scull, and G. C. Morris, Marts, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived, steamship Fulton, from Havre.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded to-day the barques Pleiades, from Londonderry; Cursal Haven and Union, from Cardiff, W.
Brig Anna, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, arrived in Hampton Roads.
The weather has been stormy all day; the wind E. NE. outside, and blowing a gale.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Leith, from Liverpool.
Steamship Caledonia, McDonald, from Glasgow.
Steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.
Steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Virginia, Deaken, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, from New Orleans.
Ship Annie Sise, Sise, from Newport, W.
Barque Nord Pol, Wallace, from Antwerp.
Barque Herzog Ernst, Plass, from Bremen.
Brig Eva, Murll, from Glasgow.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gall of Bitterness.

From the Tribune.

Of all the Rebel commanders, as our readers already know, not one fought more valiantly, not one more dexterously, than General James Longstreet. Having thus fought, and having given the Confederacy the benefit of his blood, one would think his opinions of the present situation entitled to some respect. He frankly says:—"It is our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of the law." He speaks the mind of thousands of the most sensible of those lately in rebellion, but he is not permitted to peacefully express his sentiments. No sooner are they made public than an immense barking, growling, yelling, and snapping ensues in the Southern editorial dens, the Mobile *Tribune* leading the passionate and vicious go-rounder. Clearly, the General is not entitled to views, and takes a liberty when he lets out an opinion. The pen is mightier than the sword and ink-pots are more dreadful than bombs What is this man, who merely marches five hundred miles, to the other, who dashes off as great a length of editorial articles full o destructive nouns, irresistible adjectives, un merciful verbs, with the grape of adverbs, and the canister of prepositions and conjunctions? As in duty bound, and in obedience to the sweet laws of fraternity, we take the side of the steel—pens! The Israelites have been much pitied because the rascally Egyptians compelled them to make bricks without straw; but the Southern editor who boldly stayed at home, flung metaphorical flags to the breeze, charged in the abstract, vanquished theoretically, wrote without brains, printed without ink or paper, published without advertisers or subscribers, and stood magnanimously in the gap when the very devils had deserted—this is the man for the laurels and complimentary liquor while living, and for a stately monument when dead! This is the man who spared not, conceded not, paused not; who slashed the Yankees, captured their armies, killed their generals, and repulsed their assaults in the most satisfactory manner, although sometimes upon the brownness possible wrapping-paper. Noble soul! We see him scribbling, and sweating, and supplying manuscript munition, sinking from the dignity of a daily to the forlorn hope of a semi-weekly, and, when common soldiers yielded to the stress of war, still holding out, and even now unconquered and unconquerable, refusing to stay, when he might do so comfortably in the last ditch, but bounding nimbly into his old, accustomed chair, seizing once more his pen of sharpness, and sticking it up to the very nib in the bodies of all who are cravenly willing to be reconstructed. This is the way in which Hector or Achilles would have edited newspapers if the ravishment of Helen had been simply discussed in leading articles. What, do you ask, was James Longstreet doing at this time? Nothing, sir; absolutely nothing! He was only meandering listlessly about in the Wilderness, mansging in most clumsy manner to get himself wounded, eating less meat in a week than our bold editor ate for his daily breakfast, watching, planning, manœuvring, marching, countermarching, charging, skirmishing, advancing, retreating—that's all! Doing his best in an humble way to help the high spirited editors—that is all! Merely coarse field-work, sir, and not your fine intellectual exertion, your excoriating paragraphs, your resistless appeals, your sarcasms, sir, and your sneers, you beautiful billinsgate, your rhetorical bombardments, your irony, ridicule, invective, and stinging defiance! Longstreet was well enough as a minor warrior, but the man who would really have set the Confederacy upon permanent pins, if the immortal gods had not proved traitors, was the inky-fingered individual who, in writing himself editor, assumed a nobler title than that of Lieutenant-General. Bless you! *he* has never surrendered! Up to this very hour of the day he remains belligerent. He is a scribbling guerilla. He is a knight of the pot-hooks and trammels. His is the blackest of flags, and still he flies it with undaunted soul, and, in fact, is quite as much of a champion as ever he was. Lee and Longstreet might surrender—this rampant editor never!

Some curious persons may inquire what the Mobile man is after, and what those who are like him expect. To which we reluctantly respond that we do not know. He still trusts, with a touching and infantile simplicity, in the Democratic party of the North. He anticipates resurrection. He thinks that the dry bones can live again. He boldly declares his reliance upon Copperheads. He is angry with General Longstreet for refusing longer to confide in the Democratic myth, shadow, ghost, or spectre. He expects to get great things out of it yet. Messrs. Benjamin Wood & Co., you see what is expected of you! Isn't it about time for you to be up and doing?

"Ah! my friend!" we can hear Benjamin saying, "if you want us to help you, please stop talking nonsense about the justice of the Rebellion, and the duty of organizing another whenever feasible! Every word of this stuff which you print costs us a thousand votes. If you want our friendship to be profitable, keep shady about its very existence. We have enough to stand under without the burden of your compliments. Hold your tongue, or we can do nothing for you!" Hadn't the Mobile Junius, instead of abusing General Longstreet, better take Ben's advice?

Executive Authority—The President and His Cabinet.

From the Times.

The record of proceedings in Cabinet council, published last Friday at the instance of official authority, must have surprised the reader by its novelty, if not by its suggestiveness. Reports of results arrived at in council, of incidents connected with them, and the respective relations of the Secretaries towards them, are common items of newspaper intelligence. But the public are wholly unaccustomed to the publication of detailed statements of opinions expressed, and votes given, in circumstances which have uniformly been considered confidential.

Probably the first impression produced by the statement concerning the votes of the Cabinet officers on the Attorney-General's opinion is, that it originated in a desire on the part of the President to divide the responsibility of his action. By showing that his conclusions in some instances are identical with those of a majority of his Cabinet, and in others with their unanimous opinion, he may seem to fortify his position, and to divert some of the attacks which would otherwise be directed altogether against himself. This is the most ready, if not the most generous, explanation of a very singular proceeding.

Thus considered, neither its propriety nor its expediency is likely to be conceded without more careful thought than the columns of a newspaper usually receive. Of course, as a matter of news, nothing could be more interesting to those who watch the ever-changing hues of political discussion. A minute report of all sayings and doings in Cabinet would be always attractive, and might occasionally serve to prevent misapprehensions as to the course of the President and the views of his Secretaries. But would not the practice necessitate a radical change in the American mind concerning the functions of members of the Cabinet, and the duties and responsibilities of heads of the Departments? Would it not be an innovation upon the usages and the constitutional limitations which have hitherto governed the proceedings of the President and defined the position of the officers who have come to be regarded as his advisers?

The popular idea centres all Executive responsibility in the President. He alone is held to determine his course, and be accountable for the policy he pursues. The Secretaries who conduct the affairs of the Departments are understood to act as his advisers, but in that capacity they have no recognized accountability. They are the assistants of the constitutional Executive, whose opinions impose no obligation upon him, and whose Cabinet relations are in a certain sense extra-official and irresponsible, except as between themselves and the President. Mr. Johnson, if we mistake not, has maintained this view. He has affirmed his undivided responsibility as the head of the Administration. And the Senate has treated his nominations for Cabinet officers as matters which, on the ground of courtesy, should be left to his free choice.

On this hypothesis, however, what object is to be attained by the promulgation of minutes of divisions in Cabinet, and conclusions therein arrived at! How one Secretary or another votes on points arising out of the Attorney-General's opinion, is to the public of no moment whatever. What the President does upon the subject is the essential matter of concern, and he alone will be held responsible. He can neither diminish responsibility, nor inspire confidence, nor win approval by showing that his conclusions harmonize with those to whom the American system assigns no responsibility outside of their departments.

Unless the system is to be changed, and new forms of responsibility are to be introduced, it appears undesirable to familiarize the country with the talk of the council table or the steps which precede the President's final action. The British doctrine of ministerial responsibility cannot be engrafted upon a system which rests in many respects upon totally different principles. Just now, we have problems enough to solve without entering upon Executive experiments.

Reopening of the Revolutionary Contest in Congress—The President's Policy.

From the Herald.

The course pursued by President Johnson and his Administration renders it very clear that they are prepared to renew their unseemly fight with Congress, and to carry it on with increased venom and vindictiveness. This conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government has been going on for the past two years, to the damage of the country at home and its degradation abroad. It was suspended by the peaceable and effective working of the Reconstruction law under the Military Commanders appointed through the influence of General Grant, and the prevailing hope and belief were that it had come to an end, and that Congress having adjourned and gone home without adopting confiscation or impeachment, or any of the ultra measures of the extreme radicals, President Johnson would faithfully carry out the law as so clearly defined in his veto messages. But the suspension of hostilities was only temporary. The restless factions could not remain at peace any more than the Girondists and Jacobins of France could fraternize after the beheading of Louis XVI. Each had ulterior views which would not be promoted by the pacification of the country under a law satisfactory to the people. The radicals sent their missionaries into the Rebel States to stir up mischief and obstruct the peaceful progress of reconstruction, by building up a negro party at the South. The Johnson Copperheads have taken a bolder and more dangerous course, and in the absence of Congress have attempted to strike down the law by paralyzing the arms of those who are engaged in carrying it into effect.

This wilful and wicked interference with the operation of a law which was quietly, surely, and satisfactorily working out the ends for which it was enacted, will surely plunge the country into more turmoil and confusion than it has witnessed since the suppression of the Rebellion. It will compel the assembling of Congress for a July session, and will open up a multitude of questions, personal and political, which will serve to paralyze business, reawaken forgotten animosities, rekindle the smouldering ashes of sectional strife, and keep the whole nation in a state of excitement and suspense. Extreme men will call for the impeachment and removal of the President, and, laying his sins at the doors of the Southern people, will press with renewed energy their demands for punishment and confiscation. The most moderate will insist upon such action as will insure the proper enforcement of the laws of the United States. The President and his advisers have calculated upon this condition of affairs, and are prepared for it. It is their plan for the prosecution of the next Presidential campaign. They have all along been seeking to make capital by charging the Republicans of Congress with an intention to keep open the question of reconstruction, and not to admit the Southern States to representation in Congress at all until after the next Presidential election. When the Reconstruction act was passed, they advised the South not to organize their States under its provisions, because Congress would surely reject them after they had submitted to the degradation of the law. They believe now that they have placed matters in a shape to enable them to appeal to the North in the next Presidential contest with more prospect of success than they would find in a restored and prosperous Union. They calculate that the people will be tired out by this long procrastination of the work of reconstruction; that the acts of the Military Commanders of the Southern districts, however legal and necessary, are so repugnant to all our preconceived ideas of a republican form of government that they cannot fail to affect the minds of many Northern men; and they trust in the rashness of the extreme radicals in Congress, during a heated summer session, to propose acts of general confiscation and other oppressive measures which may serve to startle and alarm the more moderate and peaceable portion of the community. All these exciting and dangerous elements they desire to drag together and cast into the approaching Presidential election, in the desperate hope that in the reign of anarchy and terror thus inaugurated they may manage to seize upon the Government. Even the martyrdom of an impeachment is looked to as holding out promise for the future. It is with this object in view that the recent proceedings of the Cabinet were made public, and that President Johnson, with his henchman, Seward, has started on another speech-making pilgrimage in the North, and is once more seen "swinging round the circle" as of old.

There is one difficulty in the way of his scheme, and it lies in the bold and spirited conduct of General Sickles, who resigns his military command in South Carolina and demands an inquiry into his official acts. This is likely to interfere seriously with the programme; for it will precipitate the issue before the President and his friends desire to meet it. It was their design to bring it on in the confusion and heat of a Presidential contest, and to throw the responsibility of decisive action upon Congress; but General Sickles, as usual, forces the fighting and put his enemies on their defense. General Sickles is a lawyer as well as a soldier. When the Reconstruction act first went into operation he thoroughly understood the powers it conferred upon the military commanders, and issued an order allowing the existing State officers to continue in the discharge of their duties. This settled the question of his authority over them as he understood the law, and, although he could have removed four-fifths of their number, from Governor down to magistrates, for disqualification under the sixth section of the Reconstruction act, he displaced but a few, and those only when they evinced a disposition to obstruct the work of reconstruction. He has acted as promptly and decisively now that he is interfered with by the President and his Cabinet as when he was molested by the unreconstructed Rebel officeholders of South Carolina, and the bold position he has taken will force some definite action on President Johnson which will be likely to upset all his well-considered schemes.

That Congress will hold a session in July is now certain. That the indecent fight between the two highest branches of the Government will be renewed with increased ferocity, is rendered equally sure by the course of the President and his Cabinet. Whether the result will be the immediate impeachment and removal of the President, or whether more moderate counsels will prevail, and Congress will content itself with passing a supplementary act repealing all doubtful clauses of the Reconstruction law, making their meaning so plain as to leave no room for the quibblings of the Attorney-General or the evasions of the President, and confirming all the acts of the military commanders, remains to be seen. However this may be, the contest thus needlessly renewed will be productive of nothing but increased suffering to the South and damage to the whole country, while, as we have shown, the action of General Sickles is very likely to defeat the real object of the President and his party, which is to throw all this turmoil, confusion, fighting, and bad blood into the approaching Presidential contest.

The Indian War.

From the World.

The wrath of a savage American Indian is such a very terrible thing that the hardiest settlers in the far West hesitate to provoke it, and are not ashamed to appease it in all honorable and consistent ways. But there is a power, overshadowing the will and the interests of all the inhabitants of the land, which has accounted it better that whole tribes of Indians should be irritated to bloodthirsty desperation rather than that the pockets of one Government agent should go unfilled. That desperation has been increasing for months. It is now generally aroused among all the hostile and most of the heretofore friendly tribes in the Western Territories, and although it was lately declared and published by a prominent General that we could "either have an Indian war or not, as we chose," it has since been privately stated by an officer even more distinguished that an Indian war has in fact progressed so far and assumed such magnitude that nothing but the force of arms can stop it. All the accounts from the plains are to the same effect. Aside from the exaggerated newspaper reports which are almost daily received, we have a great deal of testimony similar to that contained in the following despatch to the President, signed by A. C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado, and the Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint, George W. Lane:—

"We are menaced by hostile Indians, our lines of communication cut off, the United States mails captured, coaches and stations destroyed, and the occupants murdered, private trains burned and the men murdered and scalped. The arts of peace are suspended, and the people suffering from a feeling of insecurity which paralyzes every branch of industry, and all from a foe the lives of the whole of which are and should be considered by the authorities, as worthless compared with that of one American citizen. This we have suffered, more or less, for same time, and yet no adequate protection or relief has been afforded us. In the name of God and humanity we make this appeal to you, and ask that the too-long-continued temporizing policy towards these merciless devils shall cease, and that you will at once direct that prompt and decisive measures be taken for the protection of the country."

Colorado is only a small section of that vast area of 1,825,232 square miles west of the Missouri—an area greater by 762,526 square miles than the whole more densely populated eastern country between the line of the Missouri and the Atlantic Ocean—which is thus fiercely afflicted. A white population of more than two millions of souls, distributed throughout the territory in cities, settlements, mining villages, and towns, are also threatened. The telegraph lines are being torn down, ranches are attacked and burned, the building parties of the Pacific Railroad are forced to defend themselves as they advance, and the overland stage route is so haunted by "demons of a dull red," that passengers from the Western coast are turning backward to escape the strokes of tomahawks and the blades of scalping-knives.

Yet the Government, which was prevented last February by Congress from acceding to the request of General Grant to place the whole matter of dealing with Indians in the hands of the military, does not appear to have decided upon what policy to pursue at the present critical juncture. The late pow-wow of General Hancock with some of the Indian chiefs resulted in nothing except promises in behalf of a few tribes. General Custer, who set out to "chastise" certain other tribes who were too wily and implacable to send spokesmen to the council or make any promises whatever, has—it is now rumored in a telegram from Junction City, Kansas—"been repulsed by Indians who came down in force from the Platte Valley." If this military expedition has proved to be so inadequate, a larger force and more vigorous measures will doubtless be resorted to; for the appeals of the Territorial officials and of those in charge of enormous mining and other interests in the region endangered cannot long be denied.

To quell thus, by arms, the wild spirit of vengeance with which it now appears that no stable compromise is possible, is a very different task from that which it has long been in the power of the Government to perform. The tales told of some English missionaries in the South Pacific, who set up stores for themselves, and sold the goods sent them for charitable distribution among ignorant negroes, have been hard to believe. But the bold, open, shameful swindles which have been perpetrated upon the Western Indians by Government commissioners have been exposed and proved. These men have for years been selling to traders and settlers, who in turn sold them to the Indians, whole train-loads of goods despatched for gratuitous distribution among the tribes, in fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with them. Officers of the highest rank and citizens of undoubted veracity testify to these things, and also to the fact that in many instances the Indians who presented themselves to receive the allowances due to their tribes were made drunk with whisky, and induced, while in that condition, to receipt for articles which they never saw. One chief told one of our Generals who took pains to see that a more recent consignment of goods was properly made over to the tribe for which it was forwarded, that it was the first time in eighteen years that he or his tribe had been so fortunate. Satanta's allegations in presence of General Hancock and the very agent he accused, were not sought to be questioned; but the forbearance manifested by Satanta has ceased to be the virtue of those more barbaric and daring warriors who are now striving to drive the "white man" who won their hatred through the dishonesty of his official agent, from the soil that the latter polluted with practices even more despicable than their own. The Congress and the Department that winked at these atrocious wrongs for the sake of keeping in pay, and preserving the "influence" of the wretched pot-house politicians and their friends who wrought them and who shared the spoil, have brought on a conflict that is destined to cost the country an increase of debt and taxation very mildly foreshadowed by Secretary McCulloch in his letter to the Boston merchants. The Secretary of the Interior, in his last report, estimated the price of maintaining each regiment of troops in the Indian country at $2,000,000 per annum, and this in a time of comparative peace. Every savage killed in battle during the last five years has probably cost the Government $200,000. It is also well to remember that there may be a great many homeless and foodless whites in the Western Territories to be cared for, before this war is finished. In the months of September and October, the massacres in Minnesota reduced twenty thousand of those who escaped to want. These military expenditures and the cost of providing for these prospective starving citizens, added to the expenses of reconstruction under the Military bill, and the sums now habitually raised in the country for the relief of the sufferers in the South, are submitted to the reflection of those humble millions who are out of the charmed ring that encloses politicians, contractors, internal revenue men, and general jobbers, and who, until the autumn of 1868, will have to bide their time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.
As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.
By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements.
JAMES S. COX, President.
6 21 fmwtf

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.
NOTICE.—Holders of fifty or more Coin Coupons, due July 1, are notified that the same may be left at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on July 1.
C. McKIBBIN, Assistant Treasurer U. S.
6 21 3t

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the ground on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Society.
6 21 3t M. GRIER, Secretary.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap

CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO., NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, Corner of Sansom. 6 14 1m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsmlm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 2 6

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. (5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 18

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 2 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $500. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 1 lamth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and accurate operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwf6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 19 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
11 8m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 25 PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

AN INTERESTING MEETING—THE NETT COST OF THE MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AT FAIRMOUNT.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held on Saturday noon, at the office of the Mayor. Hon. Morton McMichael, President, filled the chair.

There were present, Messrs. Brown, Cuyler, Dixey, Graff, Knease, Meade, Marcer, Phillips, Price, Remak, Sellers, Spering and Welsh.

The minutes of the meeting held June 15, 1867, were read and approved.

Communications were received from Charles J. Gobrecht, William H. Dinmore, and Charles Githens, asking for the appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary. Read and referred to Executive Committee.

A communication from James Lynd, Esq., City Solicitor, was received, as follows:

Philadelphia, June .., 1867.—Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., Secretary of the Park Commission—Dear Sir: To your communication of the 10th inst., requesting information in detail as to the cost of land purchases for Fairmount Park, I reply:

First. Lemon Hill, consisting of about forty-five acres, which was the earliest purchase for said park, cost $75,000. The deed of conveyance for it bears date August 3, 1844.

Second. Sedgely, on the north end of the Lemon Hill tract, containing thirty-three acres, was purchased from Ferdinand Dreer by an association of citizens, March 3, 1857, for the sum of $125,000, and was conveyed to the city by debt of $11,000, making the cost to the city at the time of said conveyance $67,500. Subscriptions since made available have, however, reduced the said cost to $65,000.

Third. The ground north of Sedgley, containing eight acres and seventy-four perches, was bought in 1843 for the use of the Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water Works at a cost of $70,000.

Fourth. The wharf or dock property between the Fairmount Water Works and Lemon Hill tract cost $55,000.

The report of the jury assessing damages for this property was confirmed by the Court, March 5th, 1862.

Fifth. Landsdowne, containing 153 acres, was conveyed to the city March 1, 1867, and cost $84,861.

Sixth. As to the Fairmount Water Works grounds I have thus far been unable to procure full information, as the grounds have been acquired in different pieces or parcels and at various dates. It appears that the first ground was purchased for the use of the steam power works in 1812, and cost the

city - - - - - -	$16,667
The second purchase, in 1815, cost -	16,667
The third purchase for an additional reservoir, cost - - - -	12,000
Ground for the mill race, - - -	4,000
Purchase of 12 acres of ground, in addition and on the north side of the works, and reservoir, and between them and Coates street, cost - - - - -	67,500
Or a total of - - - -	$116,834

As these grounds were purchased for water works' purposes, there may be a question whether their cost should be included as part of the cost of the Park; as, however, they practically constitute a part of the Park, I have thought it proper to embrace their cost in the above statement.

The total cost of purchases of lands for that portion of the city property popularly known as Fairmount Park would therefore seem to be about $402,861. Very respectfully,

JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

A communication was read from Wm. Lugar, Lieutenant of Park Police, submitting a report as to the condition of the Fairmount Park and the Schuylkill water, which was read and referred to the Committee on Plans and Improvements.

A communication was received from Abraham Stewart, Assistant Clerk of Common Council, certifying to the passage by Councils of an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Park Commissioners and to authorize a certain transfer, which was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Price, chairman of Committee on Land Purchases and Damages, reported as follows, viz.:

The Committee on Purchases report, That they have ordered service of the printed circular produced before the Commission to be made on all the owners within Park boundaries on the west side of the Schuylkill, authenticated by the signature of their chairman; such service to be made at the same time as that in behalf of the commission declaring the grounds to have been taken by the city under the act of Assembly.

ELI K. PRICE, Chairman.

June 22, 1867.

Mr. Cuyler, from the Committee on Plans and Improvements, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commission approve the appointment of Mr. Samuel L. Smedley as surveyor and draughtsman, at a monthly salary of $170, and of Mr. Charles O. Summerfield, as assistant surveyor, at a monthly salary of $100, and these have authority to complete their corps by appointing two chainmen and a stake driver, to each of whom shall be paid a monthly salary of $60, which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Remak moved to recommit to the Committee on Plans and Improvements all that portion of the report which relates to the extension of the Park. Agreed to.

The Executive Committee reported by minute.

Mr. Cuyler moved that the Commission accept the invitation of the Undine Barge Club for Wednesday afternoon next at 4½ o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Price moved that when the Commission adjorn it adjourn to meet on Saturday next at 12 o'clock M. Adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A meeting of the contributors of this society was held on Friday, June 21, Henry M. Watts, Esq., acting as Chairman, Richard P. White, Esq., as Secretary.

The object of this meeting was the formal organization, by the election of officers, which took place, and resulted in the unanimous selection of the following named gentlemen:

President—Dr. Wilson C. Swann.

Vice Presidents—Judge William A. Porter, S. Morris Wain, Henry M. Watts, John Welsh, Benjamin Hunt, Horace Binney, Jr., J. B. Lippincott, Anthony J. Drexel, Henry M. Phillips, J. Gillingham Fell.

Secretary—Ferdinand Coxe.

Treasurer—Clarence H. Clark.

Executive Committee—Samuel V. Merrick, Geo. H. Stuart, F. J. Dreer, Morton McMichael, James Pollock, Edward Browning, Wm. J. Horstmann, John H. Town, E. W. Clark, John Brown Parker, E. Morwitz, M. D., Robert R. Corson, M. Richards Muckle, Dr. Robert E. Peterson, Henry Seybert, Richard Vaux, John Bohlen, Geo. S. Pepper, Jay Cooke, J. Page, S. S. White, George W. Childs, Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn, H. Paul Beck, and Richard P. White.

Dr. Swann, in accepting the position of President, said:

Gentlemen—I thank you for this unexpected compliment, which I feel more sensibly when I see around me so many worthy and intelligent gentlemen who are better qualified to fill the office of President of your society than myself. But, gentlemen, my heart is with you, and accepting the office you have conferred upon me, I can only promise to do my duty and use my best efforts in suppressing every species of cruelty that may come within our jurisdiction, and the laws of our city and State. I shall rely upon your co-operation and support, and with our united strength I feel confident that much good may be accomplished. Gentlemen, I thank you again for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

The Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday evening next, to select an office in a central locality, which will be opened in a few days; appoint the necessary attaches, and put the general machinery of the organization into operation. Until the next session of the Legislature, the society will act under existing laws, one of which imposes a penalty of $200, besides an imprisonment of the offender for a term of years.

Colonel Muckle stated that one of the vice presidents had already made the liberal donation of $6000 to the society, and that more would follow from various sources for the humane and praiseworthy work in which we are engaged.

Those desiring to become annual contributors, in sums of $1, $5 or larger amounts, or to make donations to the society, can do so immediately upon the opening of the office, and until then to any of the officers named. The field upon which this society enters will be immense, and they need the assistance of the public, both pecuniarily and morally. Besides doing away with animal abuse, the drinking fountain for both man and beast will receive attention at their hands.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of Mr. Edward C. Burton, who was murdered in the cooper shop of John S. Curby a few days since, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, in Carpenter street, below Second, and proceeded to Lafayette Cemetery. The members of the Shiffler Hose Company and of the Coopers' Association were in attendance.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of Daniel McCarty's malt mill, No. 424 Dillwyn street. Loss trifling.

The alarm last night, about a quarter past 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a smoke-house in Front street, below Dickerson.

THE ALLEGED ABUSES OF AUTHORITY BY EMPLOYES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—As we have recounted before. Councils appointed recently a special committee to investigate numerous complaints as to the conduct of sanitary officers, purporting to have been in the employ of the Board of Health.

Messrs. Kamerly, Cattell, Bardsley and Hetzell were present.

The first witness sworn was George D. Wetherill, Esq. His statement is this: I reside in Walnut street, above Seventeenth; had some cesspools cleaned last summer; after the 1st of June I received notification to clean three; one was in Filbert street, above Broad; this work cost me between forty and fifty dollars; two families lived there; the well was a large one; in one of the instances there was yet three feet to fill up; a great deal of the compound was water; considered the cleaning of it unnecessary, as it was in summer time; a man by the name of Hoffman did the work; I employed him; none of my properties were cleaned under the auspices of the Board of Health; my only complaint against the Board of Health is that they compelled me to clean in the summer time, which I consider is more dangerous than allowing the matter to remain undisturbed.

Jacob Kipple sworn—I reside at 860 north Sixth street; am night inspector of the Board of Health; my duty is to see that the carts do not go out too early in the evening; have seen the soil shot down on the outskirts of the town; have known carts to go out before the appointed hour; I reported them, and their licenses were revoked until they paid the fine; the shooting of soil on the outskirts of the city has been done within a week; on a lot at Broad and Fitzwater streets; have no knowledge of any having been emptied into a sewer within a year; two years ago an instance of that kind occured; do not know of a sergeant of police reporting the bailing of soil into the gutters, of which the Board of Health refused to take cognizance; have seen cases where pools have been cleaned without a permit; have reported them, but do not know what action has been taken on it by the Board of Health; had heard the parties say that they had been fined; do not know that Mr. Bladen has ever received any money from the contract cleaners; I never have; do not know of any combination between the measurers and cleaners; several thousand more pools were cleaned last year than in any previous year; there were two rag-picking establishments on Brown street, below Fourth; one of the proprietors reported to me that he had paid $12 and the other $11 to a young man in the employ of the Board of Health; his name was Lutz, and he has since disappeared; don't know that a young man stationed at the door of the Board of Health intercepted everybody entering the office and charged them $1 for admittance; don't know the process by which this sergeant-at-arms was elected; don't know whether he was appointed by the Board, or employed by officials in the office; don't know that relations existed between this man and Mr. Bladen which compelled him to run away; knew there was to be an investigation: don't know why he ran away; one of the proprietors of the rag-picking establishments in Brown street said that Lutz told him that if he would pay a certain amount of money, that he (Lutz) would close up the other place; I regarded Lutz as an officer of the Board; by request of the Board, I visited all the rag-picking establishments in the city; of these places I only found one in a filthy condition.

M. G. Pile, sworn.—Reside 1137 Seventeenth street; I have a bill of the Board of Health for removing a nuisance, on inquiry of the tenant in reference to it, he said he knew nothing of it; I was not aware of any such nuisance existing; the bill is in the nature of filling up a lot and cleaning a cellar; this was in November last; the amount of bill was $11 25; there was nothing on the lot that would make it a nuisance, and nothing had been removed from it; nothing had ever been done by anybody to the cellar; on applying to the Board of Health my son was informed that the work had been done; this property is at 2051 Apple street; I had been notified to clean the cellar and lot; I have not paid the bill.

The committee then adjourned to meet again.

THE LAST RITES.—The funerals of John A. Lutz, of the Hibernia Engine; Caleb Brett, of the Washington Engine; Edwin O. Osborn, of the Schuylkill Hose; Amos Jones, of the Lafayette Hose; and John W. Emmett and John East, of the Franklin Fire Company, took place yesterday. Deceased were killed by the falling of the wall of the American Theatre during the progress of the fire at that place on last Wednesday evening. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of firemen, there being represented at each funeral a number of fire companies. The funeral of Mr. Lutz was largely attended. The members of some nine fire companies, numbering no less than four hundred men, in addition to the members of the Hibernia, one hundred and twenty in number, followed the remains of their fellow-fireman to the grave. There were two large omnibuses, three ambulances, and twenty-three carriages following the hearse. The carriages contained the relatives and friends of the deceased, and the ambulances a number of wounded firemen. The coffin containing the body was silver-mounted and covered with black cloth.

A CONGREGATIONAL PANIC occurred yesterday morning about half-past 11 o'clock, in the Mariners' M. E. Church, on the corner of Shippen and Penn streets, resulting in the slight injury of several persons. It was caused by a heavy explosive steam report emanating from the boilers of the sugar refinery just in the rear of the building.

It is alleged that the engineer stepped out to converse with some friends, when on returning to the boilers he found such an increased amount of steam gauged as to make him fear an explosion. With presence of mind he threw open the safety-valves immediately, when the steam escaped with such a terrible report as to be heard for several squares, and creating the greatest consternation in the church. The congregation rushed out pell-mell from the building, and in the confusion and panic many were trampled upon. Several ladies fainted, but no one was heard of as being injured seriously, although the escape was narrow from another terrible disaster.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER DE SOTO arrived at the Navy Yard on Friday evening. The following is a list of her officers:—Commodore, Charles S. Boggs; Lieutenant-Commanders, James Stillwell and George W. Sumner; Acting Masters, T. H. Meyer and J. J. Brice; Acting Ensigns, A. B. Prince and John Barratt; Surgeon, David Kindleberger; Passed Assistant Surgeon, B. H. Kidder; Paymaster, George Cochran; Acting Chief Engineer, George F. Hebard; Acting First Assistant Engineer, E. L. Thorpe; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, W. J. Barrington and Charles C. Kocal; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Alexander Dempster, Charles Dudley, William Tredway, and William H. Barclay; Gunner, Charles Earnshaw; Sailmaker, William H. Maule; Mates, H. C. Fuller, J. L. Blauvelt, T. W. Jones; Commodore's Clerk, John D. Boggs; Paymaster's Clerk, Geo. H. Lewis.

PUGILISTIC DEVELOPMENTS.—Two bruisers met yesterday in a quiet spot in the Nineteenth Ward, and indulged in the pastime of testing who was the best man. There did not appear to have existed any particular animosity amongst the men, but a desire of being championized, and winning money into the pockets of so-called friends, was the prevalent idea. One of the bruisers, named Neddy Boyle, Jr., hailing from the Seventeenth Ward, came off second best, and was brought home pretty badly hurt. Considerable sums of money are said to have changed hands on the occasion.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The fourth annual commencement of the Broad Street Academy will take place on Saturday next, at Horticultural Hall. This Academy, in the short period of its existence, has taken position in the first rank of the educational schools of the State. Professor Roth, its principal, has devoted a lifetime to the profession of teaching; and his scholarly attainments and the aptitude he enjoys for imparting knowledge to others, eminently fit him for the discharge of his responsible duties.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE, this evening, Mr. G. L. Fox will produce his popular pantomime called *Jack and Gill*, with all the beautiful scenery and an excellent cast. Mr. G. L. Fox will be the "Clown" of the evening, and Mr. C. K. Fox enacts the "Pantaloon." This is decidedly the best pantomime that Mr. Fox has ever prepared.

Next Saturday afternoon first *Jack and Gill* matinee. Mr. Fox and Mrs. Drew will present the gross receipts to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, which society will use it in relieving the wants of the sufferers by the late American Theatre catastrophe.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears this evening in *Mazeppa* and *Lend Me Five Shillings*, in both of which he is inimitable. Miss Susan Denin and the whole company support the great comedian.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present a great bill of attractions this evening. Their season will close shortly. No one should fail to see them this week.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON RISES	12·09
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	6·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.			
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Union	Southampton	New York	June 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	June 11
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 12
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Fulton	Havre	New York	June 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 27
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by tug E. A. Souder.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Barque G. S. Hunt, Long, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Leopoldine, Schultze, Bremen, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, Barbados, do.
Brig R. Peyson, Eldridge, Weymouth, N. S., do.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Providence, Tyler & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Hatteras, do.
Schr Virginia, Eden, Barbados, John Mason & Co.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Washington, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston, do.
Schr Golden Gate, Bissland, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Warren, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr G. R. Conover, Robinson, Newport, do.
Schr Monteven, Conklin, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Brandywine, Henderson, Fall River, do.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, J. T. Tomlinson.
Schr James House, Gage, Boston, Captain.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Boston, Captain.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, D. Brittan.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ship Bessie Crosby, Crosby, 41 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Son.
Br. brig Laura, Hill, 90 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Schr Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, 8 days from Hillsboro, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. Spicer, Paul, 5 days from St. Marys, with cedar posts to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Brandywine, Henderson, from Medford.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from Washington.
Schr P. Boyce, Adams, from Portland.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, from New Bedford.
Schr Monteven, Conklin, from Providence.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, from Bremen, at Lazaretto.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 21—9 P. M.—The schr Frigate Bird, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., went to sea to-day. Schr Central America, 30 days from Galveston, for New York, put into the Delaware Breakwater for supplies. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Herschel, Friederichs, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 22d inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 18th inst., and was prevented sailing on Saturday on her return in consequence of a storm from the N.NE., which caused much damage on land. She sailed yesterday.
Barque Victoria, Hoffner, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 22d inst.
Barque Cecelia, for Philadelphia, at Mayaguez 15th instant.
Barque Excelsior, Atkinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 22d inst.
Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, from Mobile, at New York 22d inst.
Schr Louis Walsh, Robbins, hence, at Calais 17th inst.
Schr J. I. Worthington, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 20th inst.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Beulah, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Angeline Vancleaf, Heath, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.
Schrs Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, and Mary Price, Ferguson, hence, at Plymouth 18th inst.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Cohasset Narrows for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schrs J. Goodspeed, Dart, hence, for Manchester; Minnie Kinnie, Parsons; Napoleon, Nichols; H. Curtis, Haskell; and Z. Stratton, Cordery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, from New Bedford to load for Philadelphia, at Fall River 20th inst.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Jersey City 18th inst.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence, at Eastport 12th inst.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, hence, at Salem 20th inst.
Schr Lucy, Copp, hence, at Eastport 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The red buoy on Fuller Rock, above Vue de l'Eau, and the one next below, in Providence river, are covered with water and invisible at high tide.

The Marine Department at Bombay has given notice that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Ras Marshigh, Aden.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 244 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lens of the first order.

The lighthouse is built of dark blue stone, and is sixty-nine feet high; it is situated on the eastern extreme of the peninsula, in lat. 12 04 23, lon. 45 04, E. of Greenwich.

The light will be chiefly of use to vessels making Aden from the eastward. Vessels westward of Aden would lose sight of the light when shut in with Ras Tye.

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 21, 1867

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave of the above port on Saturday, June 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.
Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1218 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port June 29.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.............CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $250 GOLD.
CITY OF CORK.............Wednesday, June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.............Saturday, June 29
CITY OF NEW YORK.............Wednesday, July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.............Saturday, July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.............Wednesday, July 10
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·30 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, AND TROUPE.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
REVIVAL OF G. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL,
with its GRAND TRICKS,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ETC.
G. L. FOX as.............Jackadaw Jaculation
C. K. FOX as.............Jurisprudence Gill
Previous to which, a Comedietta.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
A GRAND JACK AND GILL MATINEE for Families and Children.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.
Last week of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
whose happy personations of
MAZEPPA AND GOLIGHTLY
sparkle with the highest charms of
BURLESQUE AND COMEDY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 24,
Byron's delightful Musical Extravaganza,
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.............Mr. J. JEFFERSON
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golightly.............Mr. J. JEFFERSON

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 3§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 tf

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING!
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 §rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mw§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15§

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mW

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS
GUARDED AGAINST BY USING
SHAW & JUSTICE'S
MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 1§ NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the ne plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
1 1 8 Three doors above Walnut.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

A Proper Plank for the Republican Platform.

On Wednesday next our State Convention will meet at Williamsport to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, and to present a platform to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Upon that Convention will rest the responsibility of defeat or victory in October next. With them the decision of the contest resides. Nor in making this statement do we intend to limit it in any sense. We mean literally what we say. It should select a thoroughly good, upright, able, and well-known gentleman for our candidate. If it also adopt a platform composed of clear principles of justice and right, and favoring reform, we will be far in advance of our opponents. We must have a platform which will carry the candidate, and not, as with the Democracy, one which will weigh down the candidate. If these two wants are supplied by the Convention, the victory is ours.

We do not propose to suggest any one as a suitable person for the nomination. We have no personal prejudices; so that the candidate possesses the elements of strength, he will be heartily acceptable. But in regard to the platform, we desire to throw out a suggestion to which it behoves the Convention to give its attention. We desire to see a plank adopted which will favor the call of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. We desire that the Republican party shall be put fairly before the people, pledged to favor this needed reform. The only way to have all the defects in that instrument removed is by a Constitutional Convention. The people, in delegating to their representatives certain power under a constitution, reserved for themselves the right to alter or utterly repeal that instrument, should they ever see proper. All changes must ultimately receive the popular assent, and every amendment to be made must be voted on directly by all the people, before it can become part of the supreme law of the State. Now the preliminary steps to such an amendment are such as to seriously eopardize its ultimate success. By a provision of the law two successive Legislatures must assent to it before it can be submitted directly to the people. In certain cases the preliminary assent cannot in all probability be obtained, although it is required in justice. Such a case is now before us. The Legislature has become a corrupt body. It is steeped in all the dregs of low political trickery. Proper bills cannot be carried without money be paid, and a ring, or rather a series of rings, rule its actions, instead of the public interest. The fact that the Senate consists of but thirty-three members is of itself a premium on corruption. Half-a-dozen can, on any question, hold the balance of power, and demand acquiescence to their extortion. What is needed is some reform which will break up the corruption, and the only way by which it can be secured is by increasing the number of members. Instead of having the Senate consist of thirty-three, let it have one hundred, and the House three hundred members, and then all fears of bribery will be removed. It would take the fortune of a Rothschild or a Baring to buy up a majority of three hundred, and all the money in the world could not keep the fact a secret. It is this plan which is recommended in New York by David Dudley Field, who says that "three hundred members of the lower House is not one too many." Yet before this step in favor of official purity can be taken, an amendment to the Constitution is needed. What hope can we have to get the assent of the ring itself to any such change? Will they vote away their power, and virtually provide for the prevention of their extortion in the future? Clearly not. All such reforms would be defeated in the Legislature, yet it is required by the public, and is certainly needed to save the fair fame of our State.

This is one amendment needed which calls for a convention. Again, the extension of impartial suffrage to all our citizens is demanded by justice and the enlightened spirit of the age. And many other issues which will occur to our readers, which can only be satisfactorily reached by a general election of such a body by the people. We therefore earnestly hope that the Williamsport Convention will declare itself in favor of such a step. It will place our party on the side of reform. The people—the good, sensible, solid people of the Commonwealth—have never turned their backs on any step looking towards the correction of official evils. It will be a strong ground for argument in the campaign. New York is already at work, and our Constitution needs revision just as badly as that of the Empire State. Our opponents have committed an oversight. Let us profit by their neglect, and strive to remedy the corruption which they are willing to tolerate.

A Uniform International Currency.

We published in The Evening Telegraph of Friday a letter from Mr. S. B. Ruggles to Hon. John Sherman, in regard to the probability of Congress taking such an action as would secure a uniformity to the currency of Great Britain, France, and the United States, with the reply of Senator Sherman. The subject is one of great interest, but it has as yet attracted little attention on this side of the water. A desultory sort of discussion in regard to arranging a metric system of weights and measures has indeed been kept up for some time, but the idea of a currency which would pass in Great Britain and France without discount is new to us. From the letter published, it will be seen that the plan is perfectly feasible. All that is necessary is to so arrange the value of our gold coin as to make it an even decimal of the British pound sterling and the French franc. A committee on the subject, representing the five great powers, has been for some time in session in Paris, and the opinion of that body seems to be in favor of adopting the twenty-five franc piece (gold) as the unit by which other specie be measured. It would require but little alteration. Mr. Sherman states that "America would have to reduce her gold dollar three cents and Great Britain her sovereign two pence." By this means we would have a uniform currency. Five francs would exactly equal our dollar, and five of our dollars be equivalent to a British pound sterling. This would avoid, to a great extent, the inconvenience of discount and calculation, would simplify matters, and enable an American to calculate with certainty whether or not he is receiving the proper change when abroad—a desideratum of which only a traveller determined not to be cheated can understand the value. The matter deserves the early attention of our authorities.

The Spirit of the Age.

That tendency of the world's thought which we call the spirit of the age is undoubtedly a liberal and progressive one. We find everywhere, under all forms of government, that the masses are struggling upward; men are claiming and enjoying more rights; an equalization of privileges and blessings is going on; the truth that governments exist for the people, and not the people for governments, is daily becoming better understood; and the general tendency of opinion and action is towards a larger measure of public freedom and individual independence. Even despots, who would gladly stem this ever-increasing tide of the world's thought, are compelled to respect it and to yield to it. Aristocracies, that cling with a death-grip to their special privileges, are daily compelled to yield point after point to the masses, lest, by holding on to all, they lose all. Everywhere, in all directions, the people are looming up as the grand and governing power of the future, while classes, orders, and favored individuals are sinking out of sight.

It must not be supposed, because the United States from their foundation have had ostensibly a republican form of government, that this great world-movement of progress and liberalism is not manifested in our own country. On the contrary, in no country on the face of the globe have popular rights achieved grander triumphs over the forces of despotic and aristocratic privilege, than here in our own country during the past six years. In 1861, the United States exhibited a practical condition of society which, in many respects, was more essentially despotic than almost any other in the world. Four millions of its citizens were held in a state of chattelhood absolute and unrelieved. It had just been solemnly proclaimed from the bench of our Supreme Court that all these millions of slaves, together with the entire race to which they belonged, had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Such was the construction put upon our organic law by our highest judicial authorities. Emancipation, by the action of the General Government, was almost universally conceded to be both impracticable and illegal.

Behold the contrast! Not a single slave remains in all the broad territory from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande! The Constitution, which was supposed to sanction the accursed institution, now expressly forbids it. The Judge who outraged justice in the atheism of the Dred Scott decision has gone to a dishonored grave, while the place he occupied is now filled by a Christian statesman and jurist, who believes in the absolute equality of all men before the law. The emancipated millions have nearly all been enfranchised, and are expressly recognized by law as citizens of the United States.

Where has there been greater progress than this? In what nation of ancient or modern times have popular rights progressed with more magnificent strides? or where have aristocracy and class privilege received a more complete overthrow? Our late civil war, philosophically considered, was simply a contest on a grand scale between the principle of freedom and progress and that of slavery and stagnation. It was the true spirit of the age in conflict with the spirit of bygone ages. It was democracy and despotism appealing to the arbitrament of physical force.

It is a little strange, as a matter of speculative observation, that the party in this country which arrogates to itself the name of Democracy should have been all along, and is now, arrayed in hostility to this enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. Under the name of Democracy it has fought the battles of despotism. It has sturdily and doggedly resisted every extension of popular rights to the masses, and, stranger than all, despite the complete overthrow of the slave power in this country, and the general progress of liberal principles throughout the world, the Democratic party to-day seeks success through the championship of reaction and retrogression. It seems to suppose that the tide of the world's thought and sentiment, sweeping on so grandly to its destined end of equal popular rights, can be resisted and turned backward. In this State we have recently beheld this party nominate a Chief Justice upon a platform of avowed, *injustice*—a disgrace to the nominee who consents to stand upon it, and to the party that made it.

Vain hope! The popular principle is destined to a full triumph. There may be eddies on its bosom, but the grand current sweeps irresistibly onward. Men and parties may struggle against it, and contend with it, and sink beneath it, but they cannot stop it. For good or for evil, the principle of government by the people and for the people is bound to have a full, fair, and unimpeded trial.

An Interview with Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

There is an anonymous account published in the Union Springs (Miss.) *Times*, purporting to narrate an interview between the editor of that paper and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. The story is also vouched for by a certain person who is also nameless, and contains statements which we think make it bear on its face evidence of falsity. After narrating a few unimportant details, it concludes:—

"I here interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question:—

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a Government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that Government should send good men, who could take the 'test oath,' to Congress, would you admit her to representation?

"Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, 'No, sir,' and thus closed the interview."

In the first place, we do not believe Mr. Stevens ever dodged any fair question in his life. If there is one quality preëminent in his organization, it is his manly, outspoken frankness. We also cannot bring ourselves to believe that to such a question Mr. Stevens would have made such a prompt and unqualified reply in the negative. He was probably worn out by being catechised, and desired to dismiss his questioner. But if it can be that he does entertain the views imputed, he is widely mistaken in believing that a corporal's guard of his party agree with him. In reply to such a question, we feel authorized, in behalf of the great mass of the Republican party, to answer "yes." When such a condition is reached in Alabama, or in any other State, as that supposed, they will be gladly welcomed to Congress and reinstated in all their old rights. And this we believe would be consented to by every member of Congress, including Mr. Stevens. If such provisions as those supposed be not sufficient, then we would like to know what more is required? Any one who would still exclude the South, would be in the position of the boy who proposed to bet with another, agreeing that "heads I win, tails you lose." "If you refuse the conditions we propose you will be denied representation, and if you assent you will be refused admittance to Congress."

General Sheridan writes a letter to General Grant which has all the directness and sincerity of that great soldier's character. Sheridan thinks that Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the law in registration practically opens "a broad and macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on." The President wants them to have a few more weeks to travel, to which Sheridan objects. The President will, no doubt, insist upon his construction of the law.

Who is Marcus Otterberg? The President has made him Minister to Mexico. We don't believe in ministers generally, but the country demands a statesman in Mexico. Marcus may be an astonishing person, but he has not shown it. It is said he is a partisan of Maximilian. Perhaps Mr. Seward fancies this will make him acceptable to Juarez? Lewis D. Campbell, John McGinnis, George W. McCracken, and now Marcus Otterberg!

It is reported that the Turkish Government has again refused to comply with the request of the great powers to cease hostilities against the Cretans, and to have their grievances examined by a Committee appointed conjointly by the great powers and the Porte.

It is again reported that a considerable reduction of the French army has been officially resolved upon. Thus, for once, Napoleon has set an example which really deserves to be followed by all the Governments of Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m 4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

PAUL E. CIRARD'S
FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
NO. 202 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
PAUL E. GIRARD,
TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,
Begs leave to announce that he has opened a
FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AT HIS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
And respectfully solicits the patronage of admirers of the French Language.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For the use of the Library for one year.....$6 00
For the use of the Library for six months..... 3 50
The charge to NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be THREE CENTS per day for each book (Sundays not included). A deposit equivalent to the value of each book will also be required from Non-Subscribers as security for its return.
INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Persons subscribing previous to September 15, 1867, for one year will be charged but $5 (instead of $6) for the year's subscription, and will pay the same amount ($5) for all succeeding years they may subscribe to the Library.
Yearly Subscribers who desire to purchase any work can have it delivered to them at the Wholesale Price, with the addition of five per cent. only as commission, by leaving their order at the Library. [6 22 2t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS
Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 1?

SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES AT MEDIA, NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.
Apply to Joseph Parrish, M. D., on the premises, or at the office, No. 809 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 10 A. M. daily. 6 22 6t*

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p tf

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 254, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of
CHARLES FIELD
Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. 6 6 thms 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NEW! THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 tf UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw 4p

EXAMINE OUR PRICES!
PLATED GOODS!
TEA SERVICES, URNS, WAITERS,
EPERGNES, CENTRE PIECES,
FRUIT DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES,
TUREENS, ICE PITCHERS,
SALVERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, TABLE WARE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
6 15 swam 4t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the EXQUISITE MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
presented by her Majesty to GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.,
a large group of Portraits of the TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND,
just completed.
The whole will shortly be closed.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mw 6 rp Philadelphia.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m 4p*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m 4p*

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded. 6 24 mw 12t*

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE SPRING OF 1867.
ON MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1,
Commencing at 10 o'clock,
McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at their Store, No. 508 MARKET Street, about 2000 CASES PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES, to close consignments for the present season, when buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend this sale.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
Successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers,
6 24 mw 3t No. 508 MARKET Street.

BAILEY & CO.,
NEW STYLES
DIAMOND
JEWELRY.
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
4 1 mw 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [5 7 fmwtf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES,
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 tham

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph B. Pomeal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 926 Market street, Camden.
F. A. Hughes, No 8 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap No. 1350 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 405 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventler, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Adler, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravensine, Armat street, Germantown.
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Poley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4000 others. Neuralgia, Gout.
Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

NEW BOOKS.
THE PEOPLE THE SOVEREIGNS.
Being a comparison of the Government of the United States with those of the Republics which have existed before, with the Causes of their Decadence and Fall. By James Monroe ex-President of the United States. Edited by Samuel L. Gouverneur, his grandson and administrator. One vol. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. Price, $1·75.
BRYAN MAURICE, THE SEEKER.
By Rev. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.
FAR ABOVE RUBIES.
A New Novel. By Mrs. S. H. Riddle, author of "The Rich Husband," "The Race for Wealth," "Maxwell Drewitt," etc. etc. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.
THE CAXTONS.
A FAMILY PICTURE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. THE GLOBE EDITION. With Frontispiece. Complete in one vol. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1·50.
These works are for sale by Booksellers generally or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,
6 17 mw 3t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Double Number for July—40 Quarto Pages—70 Illustrations.—Hon S. P. Chase; E. Carawell; Prince of Wales; Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Madame Le Vert; Men, Monkeys, and Gorillas; Ethnology, Physiognomy; Psychology, Oratory, Quaker Courtship, etc. New volume, $3 a year; 30 cents a number. S. R. WELLS, Editor, New York. J. L. CAPEN,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
6 22 2t Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 tf 3 4p

FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 29 mths 26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

LACE CURTAINS,
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
4 29 mths 26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

MOSQUITOES!
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES,
With or without Lace or Net. [4 29 mths 26trp
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., AGENTS,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

STORE SHADES
Made to Order and Lettered in the best styles. Also, Blue and other colored Shading by the yard, at
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
4 29 mths 26trp] NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

OLD PRICES RESTORED.
You can purchase Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, Lace Curtains, and other goods of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
AT OLD PRICES. 4 29 mth 26trp

MOSQUITO NETS.
THE HANDSOMEST, THE BEST, AND THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 29 mths 26trp NO. 723 CHESNUT ST.

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, — William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, — Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., — Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, — Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1 tf] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 2t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following important circular has been received by Assessor John W. Frazier, of the First District, from the Treasury Department, being regulations respecting appeals to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under section 19 of the act of July 13, 1866:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.—Section 19 of the act of July 13, 1866, provides that "No suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, until appeal shall have been duly made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the provisions of law in that regard, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury established in pursuance thereof, and a decision of said Commissioner be had thereon, unless said suit shall be brought within six months from the time of said decision, or within six months from the time this act takes effect: Provided, That if said decision shall be delayed more than six months from the date of said appeal, then said suit may be brought at any time within twelve months from the date of such appeal; and no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of tax shall be maintained in any court."

Section 44 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides "that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and is hereby authorized on appeal to him made, to remit, refund and pay back all taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, all penalties collected without authority, and all taxes that shall appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected."

The mode of making appeals under the last quoted section is regulated by Circular No. 21.

Under the foregoing provisions, appeals may be made—

1. From the decision of an assessor, when the person feels aggrieved by the assessment. This appeal may be presented on form No. 47, for the abatement of the tax.

2. For refunding, on Form 46, under section 44, above referred to.

In either case the applicant should specify the date of the assessment, if monthly, for what month or months; if annual, the year or part of year for which the assessment was made; the subject-matter upon which the assessment was imposed; and, in cases for refunding, the date of payment. Then the claimant should give a clear and concise statement of the facts upon which he bases his application. When he refers to correspondence with the Office of Internal Revenue, the date and subject of the letters should be given, with the name of the writer, if to the office, or of the person addressed, if from the office, to facilitate the finding of the correspondence; or copies of all such letters, or the originals, may be furnished, when in the power of the applicant.

Claims for abatement, on Form 47, must be certified to by the Assistant Assessor, who made the assessment, and the Assessor and Collector will certify thereto on Form 48.

In claims for refunding, the certificates of all those officers are required on Form No. 46. Before certifying, it is expected that each officer will personally and carefully examine the case, and certify from personal knowledge of the truth of the statement, or belief of the same based upon satisfactory evidence. Should an officer disagree with the applicant as to the facts, it is no reason why he should decline to make any certificate; but it is his duty to aid this officer by presenting what he knows or believes to be the facts of the case. It is not desirable that any one should be driven into the courts of law for a redress of their grievances; and, whether the amount claimed be large or small, it is important that a just decision be made, which cannot be done without a full knowledge of these facts.

When the application is properly prepared, the Collector will forward it to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as required by Circular No. 21.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved June 7, 1867.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

LEAGUE ISLAND—AN IRON-CLAD NAVY AT REST.—We give below the names of the various iron-clads now lying in ordinary at League Island. Afloat, and in close proximity to each other in what is termed the back channel, are the Squando, Nansett, Waxsum, Tunxis, Cohoes, Suncook, Yazoo, Koku, Catskill, Lehigh, Passaic, Nantucket and the Saugamon, each a single-turreted monitor, some of which spoke in thunder tones during the late war, while others just witnessed their own completion when the strife had ceased. In addition to these there are three torpedo boats, the Nawbuc, Medoc, and Nafu; three wooden gunboats, the Metacomet, Chenango, and Sassacus, which fully realized its title by its persistent impudence to Rebels; the Boxer, a Rebel blockade-runner; and the Hornet, an iron vessel captured from the Rebels, and the one which was taken through the United States fleet directly after her capture, by command of President Lincoln. Lying side by side, and fastened to the pier which projects into the Delaware, are the four following:—St. Louis, receiving ship; Dictator, the famous iron-clad double-turreted monitor; Atlanta, the captured Rebel ram; and Mingo, wooden gunboat.

The officers having charge of the League Island Station are as follows:—Commodore, O. S. Glisson; Commander, J. M. Ransom; Commander, E. W. Henry; Acting Engineer, J. McElwell; Paymaster, A. Burtis, Jr.; Assistant Surgeon, William J. Simmons; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, G. W. Rodgers; Acting Masters, J. E. Moran, C. Ackley, John B. Cook; Ensigns, William Curlen, F. H. Wheat, L. R. Chester, L. Kennedy, E. Parrish, J. H. Chapman; Second Assistant Engineers, R. B. Potts, A. Ruby, T. La Blanc, F. Frank Shoever; Third Assistant Engineer, F. M. Ashton; Gunner, William Wilson; Master Carpenter, D. Rodnett; Master's Mate, S. M. Crosley; Commodore's Clerk, William J. Manning; Paymaster's Clerk, William J. Larkin.

AN INCIDENT.—Officers Tyson and Henderson were at a certain pawnbroker's after goods stolen by the boarding-house thieves De Groot and Hill. While there a little girl came in with a silver cup, two old-fashioned silver salt cellars, silver salt spoon, long watch chain, with locket medallion, and a gold bracelet. Suspicion was aroused in regard to these articles coming throughout such a source, and they were stopped. On examination the salt cellars bore the initials "J. E. T." thereon. The silver cup "F—s H—t, from her father, April 11, 1865," and the spoons were marked "G. W. M." Note was taken of this; inquiry was made of Police Clerk Bulkley at the Central Station as to whether there was any record of stolen property of the kind on the books.

Mr. Bulkley being quite familiar with the initials affixed to the silver cup, and sending a note to the gentleman whom he presumed was its owner, discovered this to be the fact; and also learned that the cup had been stolen at Fredericksburg, Va., along with other valuables, at the time General Burnside's army was there encamped. The woman sending them to the pawnbroker's states that they were given her by a soldier named Roach, who was god-father to her child, etc., and from the best information to be obtained, was at the city from which the goods were taken. We need hardly add, that the lost mementoes of a deceased little one were warmly welcomed back again, though in this roundabout way.

TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST—THE GREAT MUSICAL CONVOCATION.—The preparations necessitated by the reception of such a vast concourse of singers as will come off some time during the coming month—which occurrence is putting our own singing societies, like all others of note in the country, on the *qui vive*—are fast nearing completion. The Honorary Committee, selected to act with the General Committee of this gigantic fete, will hold another session on Tuesday evening next, at the Sængerbund Hall, Callowhill street, for the purpose of electing a President. Among the gentlemen on this committee are Generals Meade, Cadwalader, Lyle, Major Cambios, Messrs. Horstmann and Drexel, District Attorney Mann, A. D. Jessup, Charles Magarge, Theodore Vetterlein, J. McKibben, besides quite a large number of others of our prominent citizens.

THE HANCOCK GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The young ladies of this public institution lately gave an entertainment—on Tuesday evening last—which was replete with intellectual pleasure. Addresses, readings, and the like, representing all the meritorious attainments of this school for their culture, interspersed with singing and sweet music, were the order of the evening's programme. So well did it meet and satisfy all who saw and heard, that by a special request of pupils, parents, and those who at the previous entertainment were unable to attend, the young ladies will repeat substantially the same programme entire to-night at Musical Fund Hall. We wish them a crowded house and abundant success.

ON A STRIKE.—We learn that a large majority of the employes in the various cotton and woollen mills, twelve in number, at Manayunk, have made a strike, and stopped work on Saturday night. The cause, as alleged, is that their wages have been reduced twenty-five per cent., which reduction they can in nowise allow; while the employers hold that, in the present condition of goods and prices, it is an impossibility for them to pay the rates lately given.

FIRE.—About half-past 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the smoke-house of S. Harding & Co., situated at Front and Tasker streets. A portion of the roof was burned off, and about $10 worth of smoked fish destroyed. The whole loss will not exceed $200, which is fully covered by insurance in the Royal.

ALL ABOUT A HAT.—An event happened yesterday which set forth how certain parties having escaped, by running, the dangers of the frying pan, deliberately walked into the fire. Yesterday afternoon a German lawyer, named Geiss, was taking his ease in a dwelling near Girard avenue and Eleventh street, which had for its front an inviting saloon. While thus enjoying himself, four Irishmen, named James Darral, Robert Laird, James Sloan, and John McIlhenny, came in, and in a spirit at once malicious and disorderly, concocted a plan to rob Mr. Geiss of his "tile," then upon his head. It was snatched, and away went all four. A friend of Mr. Geiss immediately gave chase, and coming up with one of them snatched his hat, which proved not to have been the one stolen. The pursued called a policeman, and the pursuer was arrested for larceny and taken to the Twelfth District Station House. While there the officers brought in two men—the two first mentioned—in a high state of mental ebullition, and being recognized as part of the quartette who had stolen the hat, were locked up. Soon afterwards the two latter called around to inform the police that the two men in duress were not drunk, but all right. This was not proven, since Mr. Geiss, being present, identified the two arrested, with the others, for stealing. Alderman Fitch held each in $500 bail to answer at Court.

A LARGE SWINDLING OPERATION—$25,000 INVOLVED.—Julius Bomgartin, a merchant doing business in this city, was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with obtaining about $25,000 worth of dry goods, notions, etc., from merchants in Baltimore, by false and fraudulent representations. He visited that city, and by representing that his credit was good, and that he was in good standing as a business man in this city, he obtained possession of the goods, and retailed them out at less than cost. He also obtained a large quantity of goods from parties in this city, who, discovering his sharp practice, had him arrested and taken before Judge Hare; but his identity not being fully proven, the parties withdrew proceedings.

In the meantime his Baltimore creditors had obtained a warrant for his arrest from Governor Geary, and immediately upon his release as above stated, Reserve Officer Hess took him into custody, and introduced him to the Recorder. That gentleman, after it having been satisfactorily proved that the individual was one and the same, as described in the Governor's warrant, delivered him into the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore, who had come on specially to this city to apprehend him. He was taken to Baltimore this morning.

HO! FOR THE SEA-SHORE!—Since the hot days of summer scatter our good citizens to all parts of the country—the larger share perhaps to the sea-shore—their interest, economically and otherwise, should be consulted in taking the best route. To "Atlantic City," that "City of the Sea," the general resort of the citizens round about, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad is the shortest and most convenient route, gaining that city in less time than by other ways, it taking but two hours to reach it. The fare to Atlantic City is but two dollars, while for the round trip, up and back, in the same train, however, the tickets can be had for three dollars, at the Philadelphia Local Express Company's Office, No. 625 Chesnut street. This latter company, by the way, delivers all manner of baggage to all manner of places in the city in the quickest time and the safest manner.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR GORGES HIMSELF WITH STOLEN SWEETS.—John Davis, aged sixteen, was found about 11 o'clock on Saturday night in the candy stall at Sixth and Arch streets, gorging himself with all the delectables therein contained, and swelling his capacious pockets with his filchings of candied sweetmeats and southern fruits. The lock of the stall had been wrenched off, the door opened, his form encased cosily behind it, and there he contented himself pleasantly until an officer, hearing the noise of his crunchings, arrested him. Being searched at the Station, a bunch of keys, suited to unlock all manner of common locks, was found upon him. Alderman Godbou held him in $400 bail to answer.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged by the Mayor:—

Receipts of Parlor Exhibition, per Masters R. B. Saundown and Edward Hume	$20·75
James More & Son	50·00
Employes E. S. Farson & Co.	3·50
Moore, Watson & Taylor	25·00
Employes of above	44·25
Miskey, Merrill & Thakara	50·00
Employes of Firm	115·77
James, Kent, Sandee & Co.	50·00
S. S.	50.00
L. L. S. D.	5·00

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—James Coleman, a boy aged sixteen years, was arrested for stealing a lot of old iron and the like, from the Norristown Railroad, on Saturday last. He was taken in custody at Eighth and Thompson, and Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer at Court. Learning that Caspar Welchman and his wife Magdalena had incited him to do this thing, and that they received the goods he had so wrongfully appropriated, they were arrested on Saturday night, and bound over by Alderman Fitch in $1000 bail each to answer at Court.

STEALING ROPES.—Michael McBride was arrested by an officer of the Sixteenth Police District for stealing the ropes which held a number of rafts together, that were floating in the Schuylkill. The ropes were valued at $50, but the damage to the rafts, the parts of which spread themselves all over the river, the boards and logs floating away, caused the great mischief. Alderman Maul held McBride to answer at Court.

FAST DRIVING.—J. B. Hart, not content to run his horse at a moderate speed, put him to his mettle, and away he went up and down some of the streets of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until the vehicle was stopped, and the driver thereof arrested. Alderman Allen, admonishing the offender to be more circumspect in the future as to his manner of proceeding, fined him.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.—John Jones, in company with two other persons, got into some trouble on Saturday night last, in the steam railroad cars, near Manayunk. Being hard pressed, Jones drew a formidable and dangerous-looking slung-shot, and would have caused great damage, had not Officer Rentes, seeing his movement, arrested him. Alderman Ramsdell held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

"BLESSED BE THE MAN WHO FIRST INVENTED SLEEP," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered," not in "Macbeth's" case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.—Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers, have a beautiful supply of these and other frames, wholesale and retail.

THE shares of the Washington Library Company are being disposed of with unexampled rapidity at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street. The absence of all concealments, the honesty of purpose manifested by those who first inaugurated the enterprise, the fairness with which the proposed final distribution is to be conducted, and the patriotic purpose to which the entire surplus is to be applied, have taken a firm hold upon public confidence. So large have the sales been thus far that the trustees hope to anticipate the time originally fixed for the dispensation of the gifts, amounting in value to $300,000, thus placing the funds collected much sooner than they expected in a channel to carry out the noble act of benevolence which was the object of their enterprise. All those, therefore, who desire to participate with them in the pleasure of doing a good action, should subscribe without delay. They will receive at once a fine engraving worth at retail more than the money invested, besides a gift of such value as their share may be entitled to in the final distribution.

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel—in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade, and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried, and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF HUMANITY is *Scrofula*, which in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of *King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption*, emanates from one and the same source, which is a poisonous principle in the human system. Overcome this inherent depravity of the system, and a complete restoration to sound health is possible; for if the cause upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease manifests itself. It is because JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is possessed of this peculiar efficacy, that it is so generally successful in removing so many malignant diseases; it destroys the virus or principle from which they originate, by entering into the circulation and being carried with the blood to the minutest fibres, driving every particle of disease from the system. The best evidence of this may be found in the testimony of those who have tried it, and whose certificates are given at length in *Jayne's Medical Almanac*, to be had gratis of all agents. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

REVOLUTION IN ROME!—Revolutions in all things, why not in the "Eternal City?" One of the greatest revolutions of modern times has been the revolution in business occasioned by the erection of first class Ready-made Clothing Houses like Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GAUZE SHIRTS.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.

McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices

MARRIED.

HUDSON—PAUL.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Newlin, JOHN OLIVER HUDSON to VIRGINIA V., daughter of G. W. Paul, of Maryland.

SMITH—SINZHEIMER.—On the 17th of July, 1866, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, JAMES SMITH and FREDERICKA SINZHEIMER, both of this city.

DIED.

COUTTS.—On the 22d instant, GEO. W. COUTTS, aged 37 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives, friends, and family, also the Witherspoon Circle, No. 3, of Camden, N. J., Brotherhood of the Union, and the Mount Vernon Council, No. 44, O. U. A. M., of Philadelphia, and the Independence Steam Fire Company, No. 1, of Camden, N. J., also the Police Force of the city of Camden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1121 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Newtown Cemetery.

McCAHEN.—On the 23d instant, JAMES F. McCAHEN, son of James and Elizabeth McCahen, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 264 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.

REED.—On the 24th instant, HENRY C. REED, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 911 Walnut street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. (Poughkeepsie papers please copy.)

WINNEMORE.—On the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSANNA WINNEMORE, widow of the late Philip Winnemore, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of Lady Decatur, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Nonnater's court (Arch street, west of Tenth), on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance was larger than upon any previous occasion. The jurors came into Court at 10 o'clock, and a few moments after the prisoner was brought in. Amongst the visitors in the court-room was General Grant.

As soon as the Court had been called to order, Judge Fisher read his opinion upon the motion submitted on Saturday by the defense, asking the recall of witnesses for the purpose of further cross-examination. The opinion refuses to grant the request made by the defense. The defense noted an exception, and Mr. Merrick desired to file an affidavit bearing upon the same matter, but the counsel for the prosecution objected, and the Court said the affidavit should have been filed before the opinion was delivered.

Dr. J. F. May was sworn, and examined by Mr. Wilson—He knew John Wilkes Booth; and on one occasion, while Booth was playing an engagement here, witness performed a surgical operation upon his neck; it left an ugly scar; witness saw the body of Booth afterwards on the monitor at the Navy Yard, a day or two after he was killed; witness identified the body of Booth, and found the scar upon his neck; the lean had been previously described to the Surgeon General; the operation was performed in Booth's neck, about a year before the assassination of the President; the scar was a very ugly one, because after it had partially healed, it was torn open while Booth was playing on the stage.

John Greenawalt was examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness from 1864 to 1866 kept the Pennsylvania House, on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street; Atzerott boarded at the house, and Booth came there to see him; Booth came several times.

The prisoner was asked to stand up.

The witness recognized the prisoner; he had frequently come to witness' house, but witness could not say when or how often; he recognized the prisoner's face, but could not say when he visited the house; Booth frequently came to see Atzerott; they would have private interviews, and when any one approached them they would move off; Atzerott used to say that he had not much money then, but he was going away, and would return with as much gold as would keep him all his life. Witness knew of a blind horse owned by Atzerott. Witness identified the blind horse at the Provost Marshal's office after President Lincoln was assassinated; saw Atzerott on the morning of April 15th at 2 o'clock, after the President had been shot; Atzerott came in with another man and wanted his old room. Witness told him it was occupied, and that he would have to go in the room with the man who accompanied him. Atzerott then tured to go up stairs, when witness told him he had not registered, Atzerott then registered his name in a hesitating manner.

The witness then repeated much of the testimony given at the assassination trial relative to Atzerott's having arms with him at the hotel, etc.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the testimony of the last witness, as well as to that of Dr. Hall, as being irrelevant to this case.

In answer to certain questions, witness said the stages for Prince George county, Maryland, started from his house, and that passengers were continually coming and going; the Prince George stage and the Port Tobacco stage both started at the same time.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness did not see Atzerott after he applied for the room at 2 o'clock. It was his servant who saw Atzerott at 5 o'clock.

John M. Lloyd was sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I live in the Seventh Ward, in Washington; have lived there since October, 1865; previous to that I lived at Surrattsville, and kept a tavern there; I moved to Surrattsville in 1864, and lived there until October, 1865; I occupied the house of Mary E. Surratt, and was engaged in farming; I have had a short acquaintance with the prisoner, and now recognize him; I rented the house from Mrs. Surratt; have seen Harold and Atzerott; saw them both at my house; about six weeks before the assassination Harold came to my house and stayed all night; the next morning Surratt and Atzerott drove up; half an hour afterwards they were all there together at my house; there were several persons at the house besides them; they came in and took a drink and played cards, and after a while Surratt called me in the parlor, and there I saw two guns and a rope lying on the sofa; there was also there a monkey-wrench; I never examined the articles, and cannot say that I could identify them; the prisoner asked me to conceal the things; I at first refused until he insisted that there would be no danger to me, and then consented to take them; I told him there was no place to conceal such things, and he said he would show me a place, and I concealed the articles in an upper room under the joist; the prisoner said he only wanted me to keep the articles two or three days; after these things had been concealed, Surratt, Harold, and Atzerott remained there some time playing cards; about three weeks after that, as I was coming to Washington I met Surratt coming down, and about three weeks afterwards as I was going down, I met Surratt coming up; I never saw the three in company except at the time stated.

The Indian War—Cicular from General Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—General Sherman has issued a circular in substance as follows:—

First. That the Indian treaties must be maintained, but that the Indians having gone beyond their reservations and committing crimes, fall under military control, and are subject to punishment by the civil powers.

Second. The military division is divided into three departments, viz.:—Dacotah, commanded by General Tracy; Platte, commanded by General Augur; Missouri, by General Hancock.

Third. If each State or Territory will organize a mounted battalion, they will be called for by the Department Commanders, in case of emergency, to be mustered in in accordance with law, and wait an appropriation by Congress for their pay.

Fourth. Gives directions to the civil authorities to be prepared at all times to pursue horse-thieving bands who are endeavoring to avoid the military.

Fifth. When stock is traced to the Reservations, demand should be made of the agent, and if the tribe is entitled to annuities, such annuities should be chargeable with the value of the stolen property.

The Governments of States and Territories interested are requested to communicate freely with the Department Commanders, and appeal only to General Sherman.

Steamboat Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The steamboat W. Brooks, lying at the Levee, was robbed of eight thousand dollars, a gold watch, and other property, yesterday morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 26½c. Flour has advanced 10@20c.; 9000 barrels sold; State, $7·20@10·85; Western, $7·20@11·90; Ohio, $10·20@12·50; Southern, $9·50@15. Wheat 3@5c. better; 7500 bushels sold; No. 2 at $2·15. Corn quiet, 35,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·12@1·13 for new. Oats 1@2c. higher, 46,000 bushels sold; Western, 80c. Beef quiet; new Mess Pork, $21·06@21·12½. Lard quiet at 11¾@12¾c. Whisky firmer, 300 barrels sold in bond $2·36. Spirits Turpentine, 59½.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson Indorses the Sentiments of Gen. Longstreet.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday June 16, 1867.—George D. Prentice, Esq.—My Dear Friend:—You desire me to write you my feelings and opinions under the existing political condition of the country. Your friendship to me in the dark days of the late war, while we were politically enemies, gives you the right to command my services in any way that I can return your kindness, and therefore I will comply with your request, and in as few words as possible express my present sentiments. I might cover the whole ground when I say that I heartily concur in the sentiments of Gen. James Longstreet; but Gen. Longstreet was a professional soldier, who fought like a hero, and surrendered like a brave knight who has been unhorsed, and he may not go far enough in his language to place himself right before the world; therefore I, who was a civilian before the war, and only buckled on my sabre to contend for certain "rights" (as was the case with the armies on either side), can go further than General Longstreet, for have resumed my social status, and have not changed my occupation.

I tell you, then, plainly, that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States. I never fought the North because I hated the North. I did not desire to be one iota freer than I was under the flag of the Union. But there was an abstract political principle of State rights, and four thousand millions of dollars' worth of African slaves that I thought could only be saved out of the Union. From the first hostile gun fired by John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, until the 5th day of June, 1865, when I surrendered my troops, I was a fair, square, and consistent enemy of abolitionism and those who fought its battles; but when desolation came, and starvation and ruin stared our women and children in the face, I followed the example of my noble leaders—surrendered all political rights, and became one of a conquered but still proud people. Our war had been no "boy's play." Our surrender was no farce. No politician had aught to do with the finale, and our proudest and noblest simply received a parole saying "he shall not be interfered with by the United States authorities, as long as he observes this parole, and the laws in force where he may reside." This, then, was our actual condition on July 1, 1865. In a short time a million of soldiers stacked their guns and resumed the peaceful pursuits of life, and in two short years we have taken giant strides in the march of improvement and reconstruction. We have not been asked to love the dominant party, nor to kiss the rod that smote us, but the victors have the right to say, "Shall we make the brave men our friends by courtesy, or shall we make the cowards friends through fear?" And they only have the right to make the laws, which we have simply the right to obey or leave the country, or remain aliens in our own land.

The proper policy for the victors to pursue is not my province to discuss, neither have I a right to complain; nor will I presume to advise. I can simply set my soldiers an example of patience, industry, and enterprise; to build up our broken fortunes, and make the land bloom again in peace. Confidence, and plenty; therefore I will accept all courtesies and favors that the laws may grant me, and not let my individual likes or dislikes interfere with my duty to the country in which my children at least have an interest. I can now but repeat what I had occasion to write once before:—"Apologies for the past or promises for the future would indicate a want of confidence in my own integrity. I have simply done what I conceived to be my duty, and I propose to do it now." The Confederate Government wiped out State Rights the first year of its existence—a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, "Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?" and I emphatically answer "Yes!" Let each and every white man in the South say:—"Abstract ideas or obsolete theories shall not govern me, for I will look facts in the face as they exist, and make the best out of the future, without moping over the past. It is not to be presumed that I shall be asked to compromise my honor, or be false to my friends, for I am compelled to obey the law, and being an elector simply gives me an opportunity to make the laws more favorable"—then will confidence be restored, and plenty abound once more. Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—The whole morning's session was taken up in the trial of Sylvanus Vanhorn, upon a charge of assault and battery upon Kate Vanhorn. The prosecution alleged that on the 27th of last December, Mrs. Vanhorn went to the defendant's store, in Hutchinson street, near Thirteenth, on business, and without provocation the defendant attacked her and knocked her down.

The defense alleged that the prosecutrix wished to borrow money of the defendant, and was refused. She became angry, and grew abusive and disorderly; he ordered her out, and she spat in his face; then she took hold of him, and he merely pushed her off. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Mary Crail was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was alleged that a woman who had boarded with the defendant missed a lot of clothing which she had left in defendant's custody, and subsequently discovered that the defendant had pledged them at a pawnbroker's; but the pawnbroker could not identify the defendant as the person who had brought him the goods.

James Rogers was charged with having entered a counting-house with intent to steal. Officer Weigand testified that on the night of May 19, about 1 o'clock, he saw the figure of a man walking into Cahill's counting-house, America and Master streets, and he demanded to know who it was. As soon as he spoke the man ran out the back way. He, the officer, ran around into the yard, and in a stone yard in the rear of Cahill's he arrested the defendant; but he could not say he was the man who ran from the counting-house. Verdict not guilty.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Arch street, above Fourth, was charged with the larceny of a written instrument. The testimony produced by the Commonwealth was to the effect that Gopsill's City Directory sent to the Local Express Company an order for a page of advertising to collect of Mrs. Brown. The Local Express sent Mrs. Brown the order by one of their employes.

But the debt was not paid, and one of the agents for Grospell's Directory, called at the Express office in reference to the matter; and was handed an envelope containing some papers the agent knew nothing about, which, he was told, Mrs. Brown had sent. She denied ever having given the order or having received it.

The defense alleged that at the time the employe of the Local Express delivered the order, Mrs. Brown, a female physician, was attending to a patient. The order was received by other members of the family, and when it was discovered that the advertising had not been done according to contract, Mrs. Brown refused to see it.

It was handed back to the man, who by mistake put some loose papers into the envelope instead of the order. Some time afterwards the same order was found among some of Mrs. Brown's waste papers. Verdict not guilty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The miscellaneous argument list was before the Court.

ICE PLANES, BY SHAVING THE ICE INTO minute particles, which melt almost instantaneously, enable you to furnish a glass of cold drink without a moment's delay. Druggists, bar-tenders, etc., will find them a desirable article for their use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MINIATURE GARDEN TOOLS AND THOSE of full size.—A variety of them may be found at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BETTER THAN A PISTOL FOR SCARING burglars away, or than sound lungs for bringing people to help you, is a Watchman's Rattle, when sprung from your window. Every housekeeper should have one in his chamber to be ready for such emergencies. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at McCALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
3 15m VANKIRK & CO

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wims6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Carrington asked the witness if he saw Mrs. Surratt before the assassination?

Witness said he did not wish to go into an examination of Mrs. Surratt, as she was not here, and he would not answer, unless compelled to do so by the Court.

The Court instructed the witness to answer.

The witness resumed and said: "On the Tuesday before the assassination, he met Mrs. Surratt at Union town; she was in a buggy with a young man whom I afterwards understood to be Welchman. Mrs. Surratt told me to have the shooting irons ready, as they would be called for soon; I told Mrs. Surratt that the house was going to be searched, and did not wish to have the things there; the conversation then turned upon John Surratt and I said I understand that the soldiers were after him for going to Richmond; Mrs. Surratt laughed heartily at the idea, and said a man must be a smart one to go to Richmond and back in six hours; that was about all that was said at that time; I was at Marlboro on April 14, 1865, and when I returned home at 6 o'clock I saw a number of persons there, and among them Mrs. Surratt; when I drove up, Mrs. Surratt came to meet me, and handed me a package, and told me to have the guns ready and two bottles of whisky, and to give them to whoever should call for them that night. Mrs. Surratt and Welchman left before dark. The package handed me contained a field glass. At twelve o'clock that night Harold came to my house and a person was with him. I do not know the size of the person referred to, as he was on horseback. Harold remarked when he came in:—"For God's sake, Lloyd, make haste and get those things." I then went up stairs and got one of the guns, a field glass, and a cartridge box, which was all I could bring, and I did not go back.

The witness was asked if the man with Harold said anything.

The defense objected, and the Court held that it would first have to be shown who the other man was.

Mr. Carrington said he proposed to show that it was Booth.

The Court said it was proper then to show first that it was Booth.

The witness resumed, and said he thought Harold rode a bay horse, and the other a grey horse; Harold took a drink and went out, and the witness supposes the other man took a drink.

Question—Had you heard of the assassination of President Lincoln then?

Mr. Bradley said the drift of this was to get out what Booth said.

Judge Fisher—It must first be shown that Booth was there. All that the other man said in the hearing of Harold was evidence.

The witness resumed, and said he was then asked if a doctor was near, and the other man talked about the assassination; Harold was then across at the stables.

Question—When did you first hear of the assassination?

Mr. Bradley objected if it was in the course of that conversation.

The witness was disinclined to answer the question, and Judge Fisher said the witness could answer when he first heard of the assassination.

The witness said he first heard of it that night. The witness could not distinctly recollect, but he understood Booth to say that he or they had killed the President. The witness thinks that Secretary Seward's name was also mentioned. The carbines referred to were covered when handed to the witness. The carbines were uncovered by Harold, and the witness noticed something peculiar about the locks.

Witness was here asked to retire temporarily from the stand, and General E. D. Townsend was called to the stand, and produced a field glass and a breastpin. The glass was turned over to the witness in August, 1865, by General Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, when he was about retiring from office; the witness received the glass as Adjutant General of the army; it was never out of his possession except June 17, when it was given to Colonel Conger, and returned to witness; witness does not know Colonel Conger officially.

John M. Lloyd was then recalled, and examined the field-glass, but could not fully recognize it as the one that was handed to him by Mrs. Surratt. He thought the glasses he saw had larger letters upon them. Witness was also shown the carbines, and thought the one was the same as the one Harold took the cover off. Recognized it by the peculiarity of the lock. The other carbine was taken away by the detectives. Have not seen the cartridge box since it was taken away by Harold.

The court at 12·20 took a recess for half an hour.

The President at Boston.

BOSTON, June 24.—The city is decked out in gala costume to-day, and its entire population appears determined on having a grand holiday. All business is suspended. The inhabitants from the suburbs, and crowds of people from hundreds of miles distant, are in the streets, and crowding the sidewalks, doorsteps, windows, housetops, and every available point from which a view of the grand Masonic celebration can be witnessed.

The Masonic procession commenced moving from the Common shortly before 12 o'clock. The weather is delightful, and everything is passing off in the most splendid manner.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 24.—About 6 o'clock this morning John Schmidt, a German, aged sixty-five, attempted to kill his former mistress, Elizabeth Laucur, at No. 47 avenue B. Schmidt then cut his own throat, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died some few hours subsequently.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 24

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 U S 7-30s..Je.	106½	101 sh Penna R.	52¾
$1000 C & Am mt '89	86	1 do.	52¾
$1000 City 6s, N. d bill	99⅞	5 sh Cam & Am.	132¾
$500 do.	99¾	12 sh Leh N stk.	47¾
$200 do.	99¾	1 sh Wy'g Val.	45
$1000 Sch N 6s, '72	91½	100 sh Read....s5wn.	53·69
30 sh N Penna.	35		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 5-20's '62..cp.	110¾	10 sh 10th and 11th.	65
$500 do.	110¾	20 sh Leh V R.	59
$20000 Pa 6s, 1 ser. ac. int	101½	3 do.	59
$3600 City 6s, O. c&p.	94¾	6 sh Del Div.	56¾
$2000 C & A 6s, '89	86	400 sh C & Am R.	132¾
100 sh Cata Prf.	27¾		

RAILROAD LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.
Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $5·00. Good until the following day.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
6 20 t9 1

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

THE CITY PULPIT.

FAREWELL SERMON.

Discourse by Rev. R. Jeffreys, D. D., at the Fourth Baptist Church. Delivered Yesterday Morning.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Rev. Dr. Jeffreys, having been the Pastor of this Church for the past ten years, has accepted a call from Chicago, and will shortly enter upon his new pastorate. He yesterday morning delivered his farewell address to an exceedingly large congregation, which we print in full below.

"Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."—Philippians ii, 12.

The Apostle Paul cherished towards his brethren at Philippi emotions of peculiar tenderness. Throughout this epistle he breathes the ardor of a strong personal attachment. And among the influences which had nurtured this affection were the manifestations of considerateness which they had shown to him personally, and the readiness with which they had received and heeded his ministerial instructions. They had "always obeyed" the claims of the Gospel as he had explained and enforced them. They had confided in him as their spiritual guide, had given to his teachings a reverential regard, and seconded all his plans for their culture and enlargement.

In this respect the contrast between their treatment of him and that of the Corinthian church was very grateful and precious. This latter people had disputed the genuineness of his claim to be an Apostle, had impugned the integrity of his character, had turned the worship of God into scenes of contention, and degraded the sacred appointments of the Lord's Supper into bacchanalian revel.

It is not strange, therefore, that the venerable Apostle should find special pleasure in contemplating the cheerful, thoughtful, and abiding friendship and devotion of his Philippian brethren. Nor is it surprising that with an affectionate emphasis he calls them his "beloved," should yearn with solicitude for their well being while absent from them, and count them as his joy and rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus.

But in proportion as his labors among them had been fraught with such blessed results and precious associations, did his anxiety for their welfare agitate him, now that he was away from them. While he was with them, his ministry had been a help to their piety and efficiency; but now that they were deprived of his own and similar ministrations, they must needs undertake to "work out their own salvation" under circumstances of discouragement that might well excite their "fear and trembling." Like sheep without a shepherd, they must find their own pasture, and organize themselves for protection against beasts of prey; like an army without a leader, they must fight under mutual arrangements and a common impulse.

It is true that Paul did not regard the ministry as indispensable to the life of a church and the salvation of men. It was not the sole and necessary channel of divine grace, without which God would not communicate spiritual blessings to His people; nevertheless, it was an appointed, orderly, and highly important agency for dispensing the gifts of salvation, the guidance of Christian effort, and the culture of Christian character. The Apostle nowhere teaches the notion of congregational self-sufficiency, self-direction, and self-assertion. On the contrary, he represents the Church as a flock needing shepherds, an army needing generals, a society needing governors; and he sets forth that the ministry was instituted specially to watch for souls, and to labor to present every man unblamable before God. He enjoins on the part of ministers faithfulness, watch, care, and self-sacrificing anxiety, lest any fail of the grace of God, and on the part of the flock that they obey them that have the rule over them, and submit themselves, for they watch for souls as those that must give an account; and he exhorts that the people so deport themselves towards their pastors, that they may give an account of their flocks with joy and not with grief. Paul's idea of a Church was that of a body to be watched over, ministered unto, guided, and developed by the special services of an order of men called and set apart for the particular purposes of "perfecting the saints, the work of the ministry, and the building up of the body of Christ." For "He gave some," not all the members of the Church, to be "apostles," and "some," not all, to be "evangelists," and "some," not the entire brotherhood, to be "pastors and teachers." And God hath these "some" as limbs are set in the human body, each to do its part and co-operate with every other for the common end of bringing all in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

The fact that Christ has instituted the ministry for these purposes is itself proof that they may not ordinarily be as well attained without it. If He has appointed teachers in the Church, the presumption is that His desciples cannot as easily teach themselves; if Christ has constituted shepherds, the presumption is that the sheep are not normally prepared to take care of themselves; if he has ordained elders or overseers, the presumption is that tnings are wanting in that Church that chooses or is compelled to do without them.

And whenever a Church finds itself in such a calamitous exigency, it must work out its own salvation. And as Paul thought of the hazard of such an undertaking, the liability of the lambs of the flock to wander, of the factious to create dissensions, of the wolves to enter the fold, of even the most earnest to fail of accomplishing grand results, his solicitude for his Philippian brethren prompted him to deplore this deprivation, and to beseech them, if needs be they must work out their own salvation without such aid, to do so "with fear and trembling."

I have selected this text for this morning in the same spirit in which I conceive the Apostle uttered it. I stand to-day before a congregation of Christians whom I may without affectation or duplicity address as "my beloved." I came to this church nearly ten years ago, and it were hardly to be supposed that any one could have remained the pastor of one church, and have preached from one pulpit, for so long a time without bringing his ministry to a close amid associations of the tenderest remembrances. A pastor's life is crowded with incidents that appeal to and elicit his own affections and those of his people. The bond of the relation is that of love, and all the ministries of that relation tend to quicken and strengthen the bands that bind the hearts of pastor and flock.

All the possibilities and tendencies of the pastoral relation have been fully realized in my experience with this church. In the families of many of you I have ministered in the alternate scenes of joy and sorrow, while to very many of you I am associated in the holiest sanctities of service amid the struggles of conviction for sin, the hopes of pardon, and the solemnities of a Christian profession. All such are preeminently tender to me, and the trials incident to my pastorate here have only served to enhance the anticipated rapture of being recognized by Christ as the humble agent through whom so many have been led to trust in His name.

And the remembrance of those trials—trials, alas! from mistaken, and, in some cases, from "false brethren"—only serves to give greater preciousness to the love I bear to you. My dear Christian friends—for you have trusted me when others doubted, when forsaken by those whose support I had a right to expect—you nobly gave your support, sympathy, and co-operation. And without these I had sunken in the day of my calamity, and my arm had been powerless to achieve the many glorious things which God has accomplished through my instrumentality. Ye, my brethren, have been my comfort, my joy, and in that day when Christ shall bestow a reward on him who has given a cup of cold water to a disciple, you shall share in the radiance of my crown, and your zeal and devotedness shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

Yes, brethren and sisters, ye are "my beloved," and though it is possible that I may in the future form many endearing ties, it is not possible for circumstances so to recur as to make any new associations so tender and so lasting as those which bind me in personal remembrance to the dear people to whom I am about to say farewell. Beloved, indeed! By the memories of the many seasons in which we have prayed, and labored, and taken sweet counsel together; by the memories of those dark hours in which the light of God's approbation was reflected in the smiles of your comfort and support; by the memories of your many sacrifices in behalf of the cause committed to you; and by the memories of your unwavering confidence in me, through evil as well as through good report, well may I call you "my beloved." When the faintness of death shall settle upon me, I shall whisper your names as "my beloved;" in the morning of the resurrection, next to an adoring vision of my Saviour, I shall look for you among the blood-washed throng, shall hasten to present you as the brightest jewels in the crown of my rejoicing, the most precious seals of my ministry, and joy to hail you, as we walk the green pastures of Heaven, forever and forever as "my beloved."

And I can take up the further utterance of the Apostle, and say of you, my beloved, that ye "have always obeyed in my presence." You have given to my ministry among you a cheerful and gospel obedience. Personally I have not been as wise as more experienced brethren, nor as capable to achieve as were some of you, nor have I been armed by the Saviour with authority to overrule your judgments, to coerce your consents, or to exact your labors; but having chosen me to be your pastor, your overseer, your guide, and your teacher, you have given to me your confidence and your co-operation, sustaining me and my measures for your development, encouraging me by your counsels, shielding me when assailed, comforting me when cast down, and throwing the mantle of charity over my defects. All this ye have done because ye were obedient to the truth, because ye were loyal to Christ, and because you have seemed to realize that the efficiency and success of the man you had chosen to be your pastor depended as much, and in fact more, on your co-operation than on his own single exertions.

And your obedience to the Gospel has been the more striking because of the distinctive character of my preaching. I have not sought to entertain you with cunningly devised fables, nor to gain a congregation by smooth utterances, flowery speeches, and sensational topics. Rather, I have told the story of salvation with a plainness and straight-forwardness which has rendered my ministry less pleasing to many. And still, I have had throughout these ten years attentive congregations, and for the most part this large audience-room has been filled with the crowds who have continued to attend upon my ministry.

Nevertheless, I take you to witness this day, my hearers, that I have not shunned the whole counsel of God, whether men would hear or whether they would forbear. I can say, truthfully, that I have sought to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Christ has been the constant theme of my pulpit ministration. I have set Him before you as the Atoning Saviour of men, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. I have endeavored to unfold the doctrine of Christ, in His relation to the guilt and helplessness of the sinner, and as the only and sufficient source of pardon, peace, and eternal life. I have sought to display the glories of His person, the wonders of His love, and the blessedness of that righteousness which He wrought out for His people. I have besought men to be reconciled to God by believing on our Lord Jesus Christ.

More than this, I have conceived that the doctrine of Christ crucified was a practical remedy for the ills of life, a disinfestant of social corruption, and the inspiration of a true civilization. Therefore I have not hesitated to apply the principles of Christianity, in regard to justice, liberty, loyalty, and brotherhood, to the peculiar exigencies that have been brought out by the terrible conflict through which the country has been passing.

As might be expected, this characteristic of my ministry has excited much opposition, and exposed me to malignant vituperation, especially in the first stages of the country's struggle. And I have particularly noticed, although I have had severe trials, ostensibly on other issues, that they culminated when the excitement of the country concerning slavery was at its height, and that the bitterest and most unscrupulous leaders of the faction against me were men whose chief claims to piety consisted in their sympathies with Rebels and their hatred of the negro. So far as they were concerned, my misfortune has been that I was not a Copperhead, and my crime has been that I was a friend of the slave.

Yet just here I ought to make an important qualification. Throughout my ministry I have been sustained by brethren whose sympathies concerning slavery have been directly opposite to my own. But, to their honor be it said, they have been proof against the seductions of political partisanship. Recognizing the right of every man to the undisturbed enjoyment of his own opinions, and respecting the honesty of my own convictions, and withal too noble, too generous, too gentlemanly to make their pastor an offender for a word; and imbued too much, moreover, with the spirit of Christian considerateness to neutralize the general drift of my ministry on account of an incidental and minor difference, they have stood in the front rank of my supporters, defending me from every assault, and cheering me with the kindly smiles of their affectionate confidence.

For all this, my thanks, though burdened with grateful recognitions, are an inadequate compensation. In that day when the smallest service done to a disciple in the name of Christ shall not be forgotten, ye, my brethren, shall in no wise lose your reward.

A brief reference to the important facts of your history during the past ten years may be specially mentioned as the grand monuments of your self-sacrificing zeal and cordial co-operation, and as the lasting proof of your obedience to the Gospel and the will of Christ.

First of all, I cite the facts of your financial history. When I came among you ten years ago, I found you struggling under the crushing burden of a debt of about twenty-eight thousand dollars. I say crushing debt, for the men were very few who possessed much of this world's goods, and they felt that the demands already met had exhausted their capacity to do more. Besides, you were involved in the meshes of a vexatious and tedious lawsuit.

At length the suit was decided in favor of the church, and netted them five thousand five hundred dollars. An effort was made to reduce the remaining indebtedness, and after a protracted struggle we succeeded in raising about six thousand dollars in contributions, which, with the results of the lawsuits and savings from the income, diminished the indebtedness to about one-half its original size.

This was your financial condition about four years ago. Then came a period of terrible trial to the integrity of the church and the courage of the pastor. To a stranger, as he witnessed the crowds that thronged my ministry, the order and efficacy of every department of church service, it seemed that I was sailing on the topmost wave of popularity, and that my bed was a couch of thornless roses. But for years before this an undercurrent of influences had been at work which warned me to choose the alternative of retiring while the sky was clear and cloudless, or of waiting till a terrific storm or assault should break upon me. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, confident of the strength of order over faction, hopeful of the supremacy of love over unjust prejudices, I determined not to be a hireling who would run when the wolf was coming, but rather to abide the issue of the conflict. At length the storm burst forth, and for a time I was appalled at the terribleness of the blast. Good men lent a willing ear to false rumors, men whom I had counted brave to do right grew timid, and faction, working secretly and fighting unscrupulously, became flushed with the exultant anticipation that I would be driven forth with dishonor, and that it would gain the mastership of the situation.

And when the storm of that terrible night of trial had spent its fury, it was ascertained that many had been swept overboard, but they were the persons who either in weakness or wickedness had sought to gain possession of the ship, but the old ship itself was right side up, not a plank sprung, not a spar lost, and as the sun ose on the succeeding day she beheld that shi with sails all spread to a refreshing breeze, and the posts made vacant by the portion of the missing crew instantly manned by the brave hearts and hands who had saved her from disaster, had protected its captain, brought to nought the counsels of the mutineers.

The battle thus fought was for principle, and right gladly did you, my brethren, prove that a Baptist minister has rights which a Baptist church is bound to respect. And I here publicly and without reserve make my acknowledgments of grateful indebtedness to you who so nobly sustained me in that conflict, and so bravely defended me from the deadly assaults which vituperative malignity made upon me. And though it was confidently predicted that your triumph would be a barren one, that you would be unable to support me, and that those who had gone out would be compelled to return in order to save the property, yet you scorned to put such considerations of policy in the balances against right principles and a worthy cause. You trusted in God, and dared to do right; and most gloriously has God justified and rewarded your confidence in His overruling Providence.

The year following this period of assault found Zion diminished in numbers and wealth, not only because of the party who had withdrawn in the spirit of faction, but because many worthy and important families had begun to remove to distant parts of the city. Burdened with a debt of fourteen thousand dollars, besides the assumption of another thousand for the improvement in front of the church edifice, suffering under the exhaustive drafts of the war, and the enormous cost of living, and withal deprived of the strength of my services by reason of sickness, so that had you not been a band of brave and noble-hearted believers in the promises of God, your own apprehensions must have sympathized with the vauntings of your enemies, and questioned the possibility of sustaining the church on the basis of its former expenditures.

Behold then what God hath wrought! and let every heart ascribe a new song of gratitude to His goodness. Let the timid learn another lesson in the strength of right principles, and let doubting ones know that a God that heareth the supplications and rewardeth the faith of His servants still sits upon the throne. While the church was in a condition of undisturbed prosperity, when men were in it who were reputed to be the backbone of its wealth and the standard-bearers of its responsibilities, it was able to raise a contribution of only about six or seven thousand dollars towards reducing the indebtedness, and even this financial feat was achieved by paring down the current expenses, and especially the pastor's salary, to the minimum residuum, after every other demand had been provided for.

But during the past three years this church has cancelled an indebtedness of fourteen thousand dollars; has nearly paid a thousand dollars on the front improvement, has added a thousand dollars per annum to the pastor's salary, has raised the other salaries in proportion, has quadrupled its contributions for benevolent purposes, besides giving between two and three thousand dollars for specific objects. It is within bounds to say, that this church has raised and contributed during the ten years of my ministry more than nine thousand dollars per annum. So much as to your financial condition.

But your obedience to the Gospel has been no less illustrated in the blessing with which God has crowned your spiritual endeavors. In October, 1857, the month in which I became your pastor, you reported a membership of 388 persons. During the ensuing winter a revival occurred, which resulted in the baptism of ninety-five converts. In the year 1863, you reported another marvellous work of grace resulting in the baptism of 139, and in the year 1866 you reported, as the crowning exhibition of God's mercy, the baptism of 198. Not a year has passed in which I have not baptized some.

And now, as I bring my work among you to a close, I am permitted to state as the grand summary of results, that since I came among you I have given the hand of fellowship to 749 persons, 530 of whom I have baptized. Despite the numerous calls that have occurred by reason of death and removals, the church which ten years ago numbered 388, has to-day a membership of 707, and occupies an elegant and commodious house of worship, substantially free from debt. Besides, she has sustained three students, who are now settled in the ministry, and is supporting two others at the University, in their preparation to preach the gospel.

I should not be honest were I to affect that there were none in this large church who were disaffected towards me, and are desirous of a "change;" but I should be equally dishonest were I not to say that their numbers and importance are so inconsiderable as to constitute not the slightest element in my decision to leave. On the contrary, never was there a time when I could anticipate so agreeable and efficient a pastorate as at the present moment. Your debt paid, your congregation large, your offer of support equal to my current necessities, all the offices filled by men who are loyal to the highest welfare of the church, bound to so many of you by ties of tried affection, it is not possible this side of Heaven to hope for associations more congenial or more inviting. Nor could I, for the same reason, desire to leave you under circumstances more favorable for my successor.

Why, then, some may ask, do I propose to leave? My answer in general to this question is, that I have a conviction that God, in His providence, is calling me to do an important work in another and a distant field. Within the past six months I have been approached by five or six overtures, inviting me to positions which ought to satisfy my highest ambition for denominational honors; but after canvassing the merits of each, I find myself led to cast my lot with a small and comparatively feeble band in the city of Chicago, who alone are struggling to hold up the Baptist cause in a community of sixty thousand inhabitants. I go forth from you in the spirit of sacrifice and faith, expecting to do hard work for Christ, and hoping that His blessing will crown my endeavors.

And now, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. Despite the encouraging facts that make up your estate at this moment, I cannot contemplate your pastorless condition without solicitude. At the best, no church can ordinarily accomplish the great ends of church life as well without a pastor as with one. Especially is this true of a church which rests the sovereignty of administration in the immediate will of all the membership. What is everybody's business is likely to become nobody's. Important enterprises are likely to be neglected because few feel willing to assume unauthorized responsibilities. Those who need the help of a stated ministry are apt to suffer loss—the young wander, the sick and sorrowing pine for want of consolation, the unruly become rampant, and the ambitious and unscrupulous plot and counterplot to gain sinister ends.

All these liabilities are enhanced in your case because some of the disaffected that have left you seem to be in league with the few disaffected that remain with you to revenge themselves on those who have stood by me, and, if possible, subvert the policies under which you are now organized. I sympathize, therefore, with the anxious forebodings which Paul expressed to the elders of the Ephesian Church, and warn you to "take heed unto yourselves, for I know that, after my departure, shall grievous wolves come in among you, not sparing the flock. And of your ownselves, also, shall men arise speaking perverse things, seeking to draw away disciples after them." From all such, my beloved, turn away. Give them no heed, and avoid them. In addition to these considerations, I am affected by the thought that to many of you I have been your only pastor.

But this is my consolation, that you will not be necessarily deprived of the watchful care of the great Shepherd and Bishop of your souls. Jesus still lives and walks among the golden candlesticks. To Him, therefore, and to the word of His grace, I commend you, praying that my departure will turn out for the furtherance of the gospel among you. Suffer then a few words of advice from one whose voice, as your pastor, you will soon cease to hear. First of all, let me entreat you to set about securing another pastor. When you proceed to choose a pastor, avoid partisanship; especially let the minority, if minority there should be, be generous in giving unanimity to the call, and in assuring the person chosen of your purpose to co-operate in good faith. And when your new pastor comes among you, treat him as well as the most of you have treated me.

In the meantime, study, I beg of you, those things which make for your peace, whereby you may edify one another. Be at peace among yourselves and may the God of peace sanctify you wholly. At the same time be firm in maintaining the discipline of the Church and the order of the House of God. Especially let me exhort you all to be constant in your attendance on the week day and Sunday services in the interim. Let none of you be led into the manner of staying away from church because of the uncertain character of your supplies.

I desire, above all things, that none of you will carry into your future counsels a remembrance of past differences. Forgetting the things that are behind, press forward to grand and united achievements for Christ. For myself, I have no animosities to cherish, no grievances to avenge. The unpleasant incidents of my pastorate have been written in sand, and the breezes of grateful remembrances obliterate all traces of them from my heart. My enemies I forgive, praying they may find forgiveness at the last day. Among those with whom I have felt called upon to differ are some of noble hearts and good qualities for usefulness, men in whose piety I have the fullest confidence, whose many excellencies outshine the defects evoked by mutual misunderstandings, and whom I expect to meet in that better world where friendship will not be marred by mistakes, and all will be made perfect in love.

I cannot realize the fact that in a few moments I shall have ceased to be your pastor, without finding myself overwhelmed by a torrent of affecting emotions. I recall the associations that surrounded me ten years ago. I remember blasted hopes, disappointed expectations, broken friendships. I think of the precious ones who have gone to their rest. I look on the multitude of youth whom I have baptized. I live over the many delightful scenes of social intercourse. I remember how fondly I have sometimes imagined that I should continue to be your pastor till many of you would be followed to your graves by me, and I in turn should pass from this church to the Church above. I look forward to the day when I must give an account of my ministry. I deplore my mistakes; I confess my sins; I ask for your prayers, and beseech God that, at the last, in the summing up of the results of my work among you, it will be found that I have not labored in vain. I ask that God will bestow upon you, one and all, old and young, parents and children, young men and maidens, the choicest blessings of His providence and grace. I plead that those of you who have hitherto resisted the overtures of the Gospel may under the ministry of another be led to give your hearts to Christ; and, finally, when the toils and cares and duties of life's journey with each of us are over, I trust we may all meet again, "meet ne'er to sever," meet to join in the one song of praise and thanksgiving to our common Redeemer, and meet where

"No farewell sound is ever heard,
Not e'en the word 'good-bye.'"

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
617 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
814] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.
Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street.
DEPOTS:
S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—
Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.
All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY:
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.
This road was completed from Omaha 303 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.
MEANS OF THE COMPANY.
Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1365 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,220 per mile, amounting to $44 208,000.
The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States being subordinate to them.
The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.
The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.
The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.
PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.
The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.
VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.
The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.
At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
NINE PER CENT.,
And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.
Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street,
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
6 19 wfmwt 8p NEW YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.
2 6tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
2 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

MIDSUMMER DAY

The Nativity of St. John the Baptist—Customs and Superstitions of Midsummer Eve, Etc.

To-day, the 24th of June, is considered as Midsummer Day, and this year the calendar and the almanac coincide, for the day is the longest of all the year, the sun at this latitude rising at 29 minutes after 4 o'clock and setting at 25 minutes before 8. This gives us fifteen hours and six minutes of daylight, to eight hours and fifty-four minutes divided between twilight and darkness.

The 24th day of June is likewise rendered a notable one by reason of its being the anniversary of the nativity of John the Baptist, whose festival as a saint is then celebrated, contrary to the general rule, which prescribes the anniversary of the death of a saint as the occasion for commemorating his virtues and ministrations while in the flesh. The day is, therefore, something more than an ordinary day, and demands something more than a passing notice at our hands.

Midsummer Eve.

The commemoration of the nativity of St John commenced on the previous evening, to which, in truth, it was mainly confined. The people, anxious to fulfil the prophecy of Holy Writ, that many should rejoice in the birth of John the Baptist, were accustomed on that evening to go forth into the woods, where they gathered the branches of trees and carried them home to place about their doors, amid great manifestations of joy. Until within a recent period, this custom was universal throughout England.

Towards evening, on the day preceding St. John's Day, it was also the custom to kindle a large fire in some public place. The term "bonfire" was first applied to this, whence it is argued by some philosophical antiquarians that the primitive meaning of the word was a fire of boons, or joyful offerings, in token of the auspicious occasion. About this fire the people danced long and merrily, and at times the frantic element seemed to enter into their rejoicings, for the men and boys would leap recklessly through the crackling flames, simply because that feat was a portion of the time-honored ceremonies connected with the festival. Until a late period this practice was maintained in Ireland on Midsummer Eve.

There was another curious custom prevalent in ancient times. On Midsummer Night a watch was kept patrolling the towns, even when this was not customary on ordinary occasions, as a matter of precaution. The practice was kept up at Nottingham until the reign of Charles I. At sunset every citizen was present at an appointed place, in person or by substitute, and an oath for the preservation of the peace was duly administered to all the company. Each one wore upon his head a garland of flowers, and at times was further ornamented by an assortment of jewels and ribbons. In this fantastic outfit they paraded the town in parties, during the livelong night. In London, during the middle ages, a similar watch patrolled the streets on the eves of St Peter's and St. Paul's Days, as well as on that of St. John's. The company in the metropolis numbered not less than two thousand men, all of whom carried long poles, to the end of which a flaming torch or cresset was attached. This prototype of the modern political torchlight procession was held in such high favor, that the greatest nobles in the State were accustomed to be present to view it. King Henry VIII, having a curiosity to witness the imposing ceremony, went to see it privately, in 1510; but he was so highly delighted with the display that a few nights after, on the occasion of St. Peter's Eve, he presented himself publicly, attended by his Queen, Catharine, and a long and glittering train. King Henry, however, by careful consideration of the matter, was subsequently led to believe that danger lurked in such a numerous gathering of armed men, and therefore in the latter part of his reign the time-honored custom was abolished by his order.

A London poet, writing in 1616, thus vividly describes the scene presented on these occasions:—

"The goodly buildings that till then did hide
Their rich array, open'd their windows wide,
Where kings, great peers, and many a noble dame,
Whose bright pearl-glittering robes did mock the flame
Of the night's burning lights, did sit to see
How every senator in his degree,
Adorn'd with shining gold and purple weeds,
And stately mounted on rich-trapped steeds,
Their guard attending, through the streets did ride,
Before their foot-bands, graced with glittering pride
Of rich-gilt arms, whose glory did present
A sunshine to the eye, as if it meant,
Among the cresset's light shot up on high,
To chase dark night forever from the sky;
While in the streets the sticklers to and fro,
To keep decorum, still did come and go,
Where tables set were plentifully spread,
And at each door neighbour with neighbour fed."

The Superstitions of Midsummer Eve

were both fanciful and numerous. Among the Irish a belief is quite prevalent that on St. John's night the soul of every person leaves the body for a time, to wander to the precise spot where it will ultimately be forever freed from its earthly tabernacle. From this curious superstition, the custom of sitting up all night on this occasion is supposed to have originated, the watchers hoping thereby to prevent their souls from going on such a foolish ramble.

In England, and perhaps elsewhere, there was current a belief that the spirits of those who were to die in the parish during the ensuing year were in the habit of going to the church and rapping at the entrance door; in proof of which, any incredulous person might with his own eyes behold the disembodied spirits by sitting up, fasting, in the church porch during the night. On one occasion, when a number of persons were thus passing the time, in expectation of seeing a wandering spirit, one of them fell into such a deep sleep that he could not be waked; and while in this condition, his companions saw his spirit go and knock at the church door. Surely no skeptic could demand more indubitable proof than this.

So the people were formerly addicted to many superstitious practices on Midsummer Eve, which much resemble those of Halloween. If an unmarried woman, fasting herself, spread a table at midnight with bread and cheese, and then sat down as if to eat, not forgetting to leave the street door standing open, it was believed that her future spouse would enter the house and drink to her with a bow, and then setting down the glass, would retire with a similar salutation.

According to popular tradition, confirmed, as it was, by such trustworthy authorities as Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and other Elizabethan dramatists, the seed or spawn of the Fern, like the helmet of Pluto, had the power of rendering him who possessed it invisible, by reason of its being almost invisible itself. Therefore, the young men who were ambitious of rivalling the exploits of Perseus when he went in search of the spiteful Gorgons, were accustomed to go out at midnight on St. John's eve, to gather the fern seed in a plate, without touching the plant itself. St. John's wort, trefoil, and rue, all of which were supposed to possess magical powers of greater or less degree, were likewise gathered by the people on this night. The Orpine, a kind of tuberous Stone-crop, was likewise contemplated in those days from the magical standpoint, and frequently relieved an anxious maiden from her doubts concerning the fidelity of her lover. The Orpine was placed in clay upon a piece of slate or broken crockery, and then denominated a "midsummer man." If on the following morning the stalk inclined to the right, the lover would remain true; while, on the contrary, if it leaned towards the left, he would prove recreant to the faith reposed in him. So the young girls would search under the living mugwort for hard, black roots, called by them pieces of coal, which possessed the wonderful power of causing them to dream of their lovers, when placed under their pillows at night. The practice of sowing hemp-seed, and many others pertaining to Halloween, as described in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH some time since, were also resorted to, in the vain endeavor to part the veil which shields from mortal eyes the secrets of the future.

From a curious German poem, entitled "St. John's Wort," it would appear that these quaint beliefs had effected a lodgment in the minds of the peasant youth of that country. In this poem we are told that

"The young maid stole through the cottage door,
And blushed as she sought the plant of power;
'Thou silver glow-worm, oh! lend me thy light,
I must gather the mystic St. John's Wort to-night—
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide
If the coming year will make me a bride.'"

How the Scottish Masons Celebrate Midsummer Eve.

Midsummer Eve is a great occasion in Scotland among the members of the Masonic Order. The following description of their ceremonies at Melrose Abbey is taken from "Wade's History of Melrose":—

"Immediately after the election of office-bearers for the year ensuing, the brethren walk in procession three times round the Cross, and afterwards dine together, under the presidency of the newly elected Grand Master. About six in the evening, the members again turn out and form into line two abreast, each bearing a lighted flambeau, and decorated with their peculiar emblems and insignia. Headed by the heraldic banners of the lodge, the procession follows the same route, three times round the Cross, and then proceeds to the Abbey. On these occasions, the crowded streets present a scene of the most animated description. The joyous strains of a well-conducted band, the waving torches, and incessant showers of fire-works make the scene a carnival. But at this time the venerable Abbey is the chief point of attraction and resort, and as the mystic torch-bearers thread their way through its mouldering aisles, and round the massive pillars, the outlines of its gorgeous ruins become singularly illuminated and brought into bold and striking relief. * * * The whole extent of the Abbey is with 'measured step and slow' gone three times round. But when near the *finale*, the whole Masonic body gather to the chancel, and forming one great semicircle around it, where the heart of King Robert Bruce lies deposited near the high altar, and the band strikes up the patriotic air, 'Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled,' the effect produced is overpowering. Midst showers of rockets and the glare of blue lights the scene closes, the whole reminding one of some popular saturnalia held in a monkish town during the Middle Ages."

Midsummer Day

itself, although it was the occasion around which all the curious customs and superstitions above described were grouped, was not honored in ancient times with any marked celebration. Still it was customary for the people to keep their doors and beds embowered in the branches which they had gathered and placed in position the night before, in the belief that in this way the effects of thunder and all other noxious agencies in nature would be averted. At Magdalen College, Oxford, there was one peculiar feature of the day which did not prevail elsewhere, and that was the regular annual preaching of a sermon from a stone pulpit in a corner of the first court of the College. The entire Court was set off with green boughs, "that the preaching might resemble that of the Baptist in the wilderness."

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 **H. A FLEISHER & CO.,** 105
Successors to Bamberger Brothers,
DEALERS IN
Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,
No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,
5 15wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET.
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
8 8 fmwem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
5 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 — INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1231

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 28 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President,
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 20, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, the following described Quartermaster's Stores, properly packed, and ready for shipment, viz.:—
100 Tail Boards for Army Wagons, "Army Standard."
50 Wagon Tongues, ironed complete, "Army Standard."
300 Halter Straps with Roller Buckles, "Army Standard."
20 Pairs Double Lines.
100 gross Harness Rings, "Assorted."
644 Rings, "D."
5 lbs. Saddler's Silk, "Yellow."
All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.
Samples of the Lines, Rings, and Silk must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.
All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.
Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 20 4t Brevet Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING
DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.
A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of
681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.
The above articles are all new and in good condition.
There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.
Terms of sale—Cash.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—
25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of BENJAMIN M. DUNGAN, Administrator of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 21 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY HARDIN, Administratrix pendente lite to the estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, July 1, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,
6 19wfm5t Auditor.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,
June 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which we would call the early attention of buyers. [6 22 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 19 5t

THE LAST DRY GOODS SALE FOR THE SEASON, COMPRISING BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
June 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 21 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 22 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
On TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
50 shares Southern Transportation Company.
100 shares Union Transportation Company.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
33 shares Empire Transportation Company.
75 shares Penn National Bank.
30 shares Central Bank.
10 shares Reliance Insurance Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
2 shares Baker Silver Mining Company of Colorado.
3 shares Mercantile Library Company.
41 shares Larry Creek Plank Road Company, Lycoming co., Pa.
73 shares Germantown (Fourth and Eighth Streets) Railroad.
100 shares Holcomb Silver Mining Company.
REAL ESTATE.
7500 ACRES COAL AND TIMBER LANDS, Saw and Grist Mills, village of Nebraska, Tionesta township, Forest county, Penna.
MELON, west of Twelfth—Large and valuable church building, now occupied as a public school-house.
FEDERAL, west of Front—2 brick dwellings.
MARION, in the rear of the above—Frame dwelling and lot of ground.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307—Brick dwelling.
TENTH AND SOUTH, S. W. corner—"Odd Fellows' Hall."
TWELFTH AND RACE, S. E. corner—Store and dwelling.
RACE, No. 1136—Store and dwelling.
TWELFTH, Nos. 143, 145, and 147—Three frame Dwellings.
TWELFTH AND MARK'S Lane, N. E. corner—Brick dwelling.
ELEVENTH AND RACE, N. W. corner—Three building lots.
MIFFLIN, east of Twelfth—Brick dwelling.
DELAWARE COUNTY—Elegant country residence, twenty acres, about two miles below Chester on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1721—Modern residence.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1725—Modern residence.
SEVENTH, south of Arch—Valuable marble church property, 90 feet front, 150 feet deep.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [6 21 3t

ELEGANT FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 N. Tenth street, by catalogue, handsome mahogany parlor furniture; superior oak dining-room furniture; buffet sideboard; elegant suit walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; cottage chamber suits; handsome velvet and imperial carpets; superior bookcase, etc.
The articles have been in use but six week, and are equal to new. [6 22 2t

Sale at Girard Row, Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1111 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, superior rosewood piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Brussels and ingrain carpets; glass and plated ware, fine hair matresses, feather beds, cottage furniture, oil cloths, and also the kitchen furniture, stoves, etc. [6 24 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
VERY VALUABLE
COAL AND TIMBER LANDS,
7500 ACRES,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS
AND
VILLAGE OF NEBRASKA, TIONESTA TOWNSHIP,
FOREST COUNTY, PENNA.
On TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that large and valuable tract of land belonging to the TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, Tionesta Township, Forest County, Pennsylvania; consisting of about 7500 acres, saw and grist mill, and Village of Nebraska, situate 7 miles above the mouth of the Tionesta River. There are over 2500 acres of excellent timber land.
A plan and more full description may be seen at the auction rooms.
Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 18 22 24 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper
SALE ON MONDAY,
July 1, will include—
HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1717 Pine street.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Casper W. Pennock, deceased—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1015 Sergeant street.
SAME ESTATE—Valuable property, Hotel, Dwelling, and Stables, Nos. 713 and 715 Spring Garden street.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 55 by 115 feet, west side of Sixteenth street, above Catharine.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 77 by 105 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth.
SAME ESTATE—Triangular lot of ground, 90 by 175 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, adjoining the above.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 67 feet front, east side of Sixteenth street, north of Catharine.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Valuable Hotel Property, with large lot, 40 by 200 feet, Nos. 3121 and 3123 Chesnut street, adjoining the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Depot.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 3447 and 3449 Sansom street. [6 22 7t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
Sale at No. 45 North Thirteenth Street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 10 o'clock, at No. 45 North Thirteenth street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising parlor furniture in hair cloth, suits of walnut and cottage chamber furniture, beds, mattresses, and bedding, sideboard, extension dining table, and dining room furniture, china, glassware, etc. Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. [6 22 2t
Part of the furniture manufactured by Henkels.

Sale at No. 927 Race Street.
HANDSOME PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDS, AND BEDDING, GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 927 Race street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Velvet, Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush; walnut etagere; dining-room furniture: walnut chamber furniture; beds and bedding; China and glassware: framed engravings; gas fixtures; kitchen furniture, etc. [6 24 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Wednesday Morning,
June 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [6 22 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 31

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
SALE ON FRIDAY, June 28,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange, will include—
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 813 Enquirer (late Jackson) street, 20 feet front, including a four-feet alley, depth 44 feet 2 inches.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, east side of Juniper street, No. 147; 15 11-12 feet front, and in depth 24 feet.
The substantially built Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 226 West Washington Square, third house below Locust, 23 feet 1 inch front, extending that width 114 feet, then narrowing, on the north side, about 7 feet and continuing further in depth of the decreased breadth of 16 feet 4 inches, 28 feet 9 inches to a nine-feet wide alley, making the whole depth 143 feet.
The two-story brick and frame House, No. 1036 Beach street, with the two-story frame Dwelling on street in the rear; 16 feet front, 90 feet deep.
The superior built three-story Brick Dwelling, with three-story back buildings, No. 122 Race street, containing in front 20 3-12 feet, and in depth 76½ feet; also, the garden adjoining and southwest of the same, 35 4-12 feet east and west, 51 2-12 feet north and south.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 124 Race street, adjoining the above, 15 feet front, 76½ feet deep to the garden mentioned above.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 339 Dugan street, with two-story back buildings, 15 feet front by 54 feet deep.
The two-story Brick Dwelling, with frame kitchen, No. 115 Mary street, 16 feet front and in depth 86 feet.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, No. 2129 Sumner street; 15 feet front, 66½ feet deep, including an alley of 3½ feet wide on the rear and end thereof.
The Dwelling, same size and description, adjoining on the west, No. 2131.
The two adjoining two story frame Dwellings, Nos. 217 and 219 Quince street, corner of Charlotte street, below Walnut: 64 feet deep.
The two-story frame Dwelling, No. 13 Beck or Bulletin street, below Front street, 15 feet front, 80 feet deep.
The substantially built three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings, No. 16 Mayland street, 15 feet front, about 40 feet deep, more or less.
The two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1022 Milton street, 15 feet front, 59 feet deep to a twelve feet wide alley.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2215 Filbert street, 16 feet front, 50 feet deep.
The three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 331 Dugan street, containing in front 15 feet, including part of a three-feet wide alley, and in depth 54 feet.
The three-story Brick Dwelling adjoining on the south, same size and description, with the privilege of the three-feet wide alley on the south.
The lot of ground east side of Sixth street, 174 feet north of Somerset street, 18 feet front, 136 feet deep to a 50-feet wide street called Fairhill street.
The lot of ground on west side of Union street 40 feet south of Hutton street; 40 feet front, 120 feet deep to Liberty street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.
The lot of ground east of McFall street, 35 feet north from Salnur street, running parallel with Girard avenue, 100 northward therefrom; 15 feet front, 61½ feet deep.
The lot of ground east side of McFall street, 65 feet north from Salnur street; 15 feet front, 61½ feet deep.
The two lots of ground one east side of Twenty-second street, about 20 feet north of Cherry street, 20 1-12 feet front by 90 feet deep; and the lot on Cherry street 90 feet east of Twenty-second street, 20 feet front, 42 feet 8 inches deep; the two forming an L.
The lot of ground south side of Ellsworth street, 20 feet east of Fifteenth street, 39 2-12 feet front by 77 feet deep on east line, and on west line about 79 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley running into Fifteenth street.
The lot of ground southeasterly side of Thompson (late Duke) street, 105 feet northeast from Somerset; 50 feet front, 111 feet deep.
The large lot of ground southwesterly side of Ridge road, thence by Christopher Jacoby's lot 150 feet to easterly side of School street, connecting Spring street with Park street; thence by School street 106 feet east 164 feet to Ridge road; thence north 39 feet to place of beginning, containing near one-fourth of an acre.
The lot of ground east side of Eighth street, 182 feet north of Catharine street; 18 feet front, 77½ feet deep to a ten-feet wide alley leading north from Catharine street.
The lot adjoining on the north side, same size and description.
Lot of ground south side of Sharswood street, 150 feet west from Twenty-second street; 75 feet front, 90 feet deep to Dresden street. Subject to a ground rent of $60.
LOTS IN CAMDEN, N. J.—Lots Nos. 26 and 27 on Heyl's plan of lots, south side of Columbia street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 34 feet 8 inches front by 110 feet 4 inches to Plum street. Lot No. 1, on same plan, south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; 21 feet front, narrowing to 16 feet 6 inches by 180 feet deep. 6 22 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthlm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
11 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 lmw 3m*

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 2 4 1m

THE SOUTH.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S PROTEST AGAINST A RE-OPENING OF THE REGISTRY LISTS—A SHARP ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—General Sheridan sent General Grant the following to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Washington—General:—I am in receipt of a telegram from the President, through Brevet Major-General Townsend, Adjutant-General United States Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until August 1, unless I have some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report success and such reasons for his information, and also stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended because other district commanders will not get through before that time.

My reasons for closing registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months, and registration will be exhausted by that time. I did not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, which practically in registration is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on.

I do not see why my registration should be dependent on the time when other district commanders get through. I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ with the President, but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to exercise a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism.

If after this report the time is to be extended, please notify and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

LETTER OF GENERAL SICKLES TO SENATOR WILSON—INSUFFICIENCY OF THE APPROPRIATION TO CARRY OUT THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18, 1867.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman Military Committee, United States Senate.—My Dear Sir:—It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of $500,000 to execute the Reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other district commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas, at least $500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the Navy and Treasury Departments for certain facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from the Department in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his department.

It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient, to make the necessary expenditures, and trust to a "deficiency bill;" but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues as well, that the interests of the public service require without delay a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the Rebel States. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES, Major General Commanding.

RISTORI IN PARIS.

Reception and Engagement of Ristori—Preparations for Her Return to America—The Play of "Marie Antoinette"—Ristori Informing the King of Prussia of the Future of the United States.

PARIS, June 6.—M'me Ristori has been most warmly welcomed to the scene of her early triumphs, and honors flow upon her every day.

She is only anticipating with pleasure her return to America, but she is making arrangements to render her next visit as attractive as the former one. She will add some great artists to her company. Among these it is probable Majeroni will be engaged—an artist who takes rank with Salvini and Rossi. Much difficulty attends the engagement of such an artist, but nothing will be left undone to secure Majeroni's invaluable services.

It has been quite amusing to witness the efforts made by the lithographers and photographers to rival each other in making pictures of Madame Ristori.

Giacometti, the author of *Elizabeth* and *Judith*, who is the most effective dramatist of Italy, is now in this city on a visit to Madame Ristori.

The plot of *Marie Antoinette* has been decided upon, and the play will be completed by the middle of July. Mons. Worth, the consumer, is making a study of the costumes, which will be correct in every particular. The Library of Paris is full of interesting details pertaining to the period and the scenes of the play, and the librarian has undertaken to afford every facility to those employed to prepare the requisite drawings for the scenery and dresses.

Among the many entertainments to which Madame Ristori has been invited since her arrival was that at M. Huffer's, the Prussian Minister. It was a ball given in honor of the King of Prussia. It was a very brilliant affair, and lasted till late in the morning, Madame Ristori and her family engaging the attention of the King for two or three hours. He was very much interested with regard to Madame's exalted opinions of America in every respect, and its great future.

It will be interesting for you to know how the public at large have been urging managers to engage Madame Ristori. M. Bagier, of the Italian Opera, has followed the suggestions of the press, and has secured her for four representations. On Wednesday, the 12th instant, she will appear as "Elizabeth," on Friday, the 14th, as "Mary Stuart," and on Tuesday, the 18th, as "Medea." From present appearances the entire fashion of Paris will attend these performances; for the success of Ristori in America has made such a sensation here that even those who have seen her are anxious to renew their memories of her style. The great *artiste* did not wish to accept even this engagement, but she could not resist the importunities that she should gratify the public and the press, clamorous for her reappearance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PICTURES AT A DISCOUNT.—The art exhibition in the Champs Elysées misses this year its usual throng of visitors. The Parisian eye has se much to see at present that it cannot spare even a glance for the finest paintings. Czars and kings do not promenade the boulevards every year, and sight-seeing hay, like all other varieties, must be made while the sun shines. Besides, for the same admission fee one can visit the Exhibition itself, and he should be an eccentric man indeed who would at the present time prefer the Champs Elysées to the Champ de Mars.

A NEW WAY OF CREEPING UNDER THE CURTAIN.—M. Arnault, of the Chinese Theatre at Paris, has been made the victim of a knavish trick. A sharp but dishonest person has mounted a telescope on the steps of the Bridge of Jena, which commands the greater part of M. Arnault's stage, and for two sous admits illicit spectators to the performance for which M. Arnault is compelled to ask fifty. This particular kind of star-gazing must be very unpleasant for the swindled manager.

Panic-Struck Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to *any* woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS TO BE MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,

6 21 tfsp No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT,

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.,

3 2 wsmsmrp] GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents,
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price,
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing,
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value,
20 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors,
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere,
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices,
1¼ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre,
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 26c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·20, $1·37, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3mrp

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 30, 35, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 42c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 42c. to $1·62; Towels, 12 to 25c; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 15c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19dm

DRY GOODS.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,

IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents.
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 9 1] ABOVE RACE.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 4 6 1m

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.

MRS. E. HENRY,
6 22 2w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 22 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 162 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 1fdp

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,

PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $5·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4[illegible]

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

$200,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.

Read full Schedule of Presents below.

EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds Philadelphia, Pa
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)

Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.

ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."

TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

"HOME FROM THE WAR,"

and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.

FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.

The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY WILL AWARD

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present		$40,000
1 Cash Present		20,000
1 Cash Present		10,000
1 Cash Present		5,000
4 Cash Presents of $2500 each		5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.		18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.		15,00
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia		15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Grand, Fruits, etc.		10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.		5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each		5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete		5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each		3,000
1 Beautiful silver-grey Horse, 15¾ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.		5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each		10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each		4,500
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $300 each		1,200
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each		1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each		10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value		10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each		3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each		6,000
5 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each		750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each		500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each		1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each		8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to		82,000
Total		$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings		$9·50
25 " " "		23·50
50 " " "		46·50
75 " " "		69·50
100 " " "		90 00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. P. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Beach, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1044 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
	CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $70 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 2m4